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DEATHS.

At Old Charlton, Kent, on the 21st ult., EMILY, the beloved wife of Capt. W. C. WOOLLETT, A.P.D. (late 27th Inniskilling Fusiliers), and elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. GRIMBLE, Hongkong. Aged 31 years. [1781]

On the 21st August, at 2, College Gardens, Hongkong, ALICE MARIAN, the beloved wife of Captain F. D. GODDARD, S.S. *Haitan*, Douglas Steamship Co., aged 30 years. [1756]

Mr. OSCAR WIELER, formerly of Hongkong, at Hamburg, on the 26th inst. [1759]

At No. 70, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, HARRIET, the beloved wife of J. H. BROOKE, in her 66th year, deeply regretted.

At Shanghai, on the 17th of August, 1895, CARL EDWARD GUTZEIT, better known as CHARLIE BAKER, aged 60 years.

At Chinkiang, on the 18th of August, 1895, GEORGE THOM.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 26th July arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, on the 24th August (29 days); the Canadian mail of the 5th August arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 27th August (22 days); and the German mail of the 29th July arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Oldenburg*, on the 28th August (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Monsieur Cordier, Bishop of Cambodia, died at Phnom-penh on the 14th inst.

Port Arthur is said to have been completely dismantled and the Japanese garrison withdrawn by the 11th inst.

The Chinese authorities have yielded the point as to foreigners been present at the Kucheng trials. Six of the murderers have been convicted and eighty arrests made.

The International Cotton Manufacturing Company was successfully floated on the 15th inst. and at a meeting of the Directors Mr. Brand was elected chairman.

According to a Madrid telegram of the 16th August to the *Comercio* the Spanish Government has decided to build another gunboat in Hongkong similar to the *Quiros*.

The Hangchow correspondent of a Shanghai native paper states that a settlement has been set aside for the Japanese at that place. This extends from Taikwan to Kungsin, and within that district land may be sold for houses and manufactories, though outside the same prohibitions as before are to be observed.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 24th inst. says:—Germany is to have a concession at Hankow and Dr. Stuebel, German Consul-General, with Dr. Forke, Interpreter, is proceeding to Hankow this morning by the *Tatung* to make the necessary arrangement. The Consul-General will have an interview with Chang Chih-tung on his way down.

A correspondent in China of the *Bangkok Times* writes:—"The Chinese Government have granted a concession to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to construct a railway from Peking to Chinkiang, and the Imperial edict has been already signed." In quoting this statement we do not assume responsibility for its accuracy, but if true it is good news.

The American Minister at Peking has telegraphed to the Shanghai papers stating that he had not assented to Mr. Tratman, the British Acting Consul at Chungking, representing American interests in the inquiry at Chengtu into the anti-foreign outrages in Szechuen. It is reported that Liu, the implicated Viceroy, has been appointed a member of the Commission.

A correspondent at Tientsin writes to the *N. C. Daily News*.—Li Hung-chang is about to start for Peking to assist in arranging the new commercial treaty with Japan. The Tsungli Yamén wished Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, to go down to Tientsin to settle such a trifling affair, but this the Minister flatly refuses to do, saying that he is accredited to Peking and not to any provincial official.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Soochow* was lost on the 12th inst. on the North-east Promontory, Shantung, during fog, while on a voyage from Chinkiang to Taku. The Court of Inquiry held at Shanghai found that the vessel's going ashore was to be attributed to the influence of a strong north-westerly current, which under the circumstances one would not expect to find. The certificates of the captain and officers were returned to them.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Japan was held at the Bank office on the 17th inst. In the half year ending the 30th June last the Bank cleared a net profit of 6,916,352.541 yen, of which 5,500,000 was earned from the purchases and sales of gold and silver bullion. A dividend of 15 per cent. per annum was declared at the meeting. An increase of the capital by 10,000,000 yen was also decided upon. Messrs. Yasuda Zenjiro, Hirose Saihei, and Uchida Kohai were elected directors.—*Japan Gazette*.

The French gunboat *Lutin* arrived at Yochow on the Tungting Lake, on the 19th inst. The French have undertaken the opening up of Hunan, and the *Lutin*'s mission is in connection with that project.

The Japanese man-of-war *Saiyen Kan* arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd inst. in connection with the projected opening of the Japanese Settlement at Soochow. The *Saiyen* is none other than the late Chinese man-of-war *Chiuyan*, whose neglect to signal to the *Kowshing* caused the first disaster in the late war. The *Chiuyan* on that occasion escaped, only subsequently to become a Japanese prize.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The Peiyang authorities have appointed Mr. Chim Ten-yow, a returned American student, who formerly studied civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific College of Yale University, U.S.A., to be Surveyor-in-Chief of the proposed railway between Yangtsze ports and Peking, and a fellow student, Mr. Ch'eng Ta-ch'i, together with several foreigners, will be associated with Mr. Chim in this work. The directors of the North China railway are to have the chief direction of the new railway only as far as the province of Chihli is concerned.

Referring to the mysterious wounding of H.E. Wang Chih-chün, the special Ambassador to Russia last year, who was shot in the left arm by a would-be assassin while driving in a carriage at Saigon on his way back to China and who asked for and obtained from the Throne one month's leave of absence to heal his wound in Shanghai, the *N. C. Daily News* says it is now alleged that H.E. was fired at by one of three Japanese passengers who accompanied him to Saigon, and who are presumed to have been *soshi* disgusted at the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula to China, an event which they attributed to the mission of H.E. to Russia.

In its course of financial reform the Chinese Government, the *N. C. Daily News* says, intend to reduce the staff connected with the Tribute Rice Service in the various provinces. It has been calculated that under the present service it costs the Central Government no less than twenty-three taels odd for each picul of tribute rice brought through the Grand Canal to the Imperial granaries at Peking! To curtail therefore the ruinous expenses in this service it is intended to dispense, in the near future, with such high officers as the Grain Taotais, Grand Canal sub-Prefects, and Tribute Rice Transport Superintendents, etc. These posts are considered some of the "fattest" in the Empire.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—The *Toyohashi Maru* arrived at Taku Bar on the 18th inst. from Japan with about 1,000 Chinese prisoners. They were all in very good health and spirits and remarkably clean and well dressed. Many had been wounded in action and some having lost arms and legs had cork substitutes. During the day they were mustered in lighters and junks and each vessel, under the charge of a Japanese military officer and a number of armed soldiers, was towed up to Tsintseun, the new city about twenty miles up the river, where each prisoner was formally handed over to the authorities. It was a novel sight in the Peiho to see, as they passed up, such a large number of clean and well dressed Chinese sitting down with the dapper little Japanese sentries standing guard over them. And the strangest part of the affair was the perfect silence of the whole party.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGES AND BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

It is to be feared that, in connection with the Kucheng Inquiry, where bad begins, worse also remains behind. Mr. MANSFIELD, by his tardy attention to the case, and the British Minister by his very weak demands, have evidently encouraged the Fukien officials to assume an obstructive attitude in the conduct of this inquiry. If it be correct that the Chinese mandarins have refused to allow the British and American Consuls to be present at the examination of the prisoners, it is only what might have been expected. Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR, in his sweet simplicity and confiding faith, asked and of course obtained for his Consul an escort of "braves" to Kucheng. The "braves" on arrival promptly commenced looting the mission premises, and according to accounts have steadily misbehaved themselves ever since. Why did not the Minister procure a large British military or naval escort to Kucheng, the expenses to be charged to the Fukien Government? Had the Consuls gone up to Kucheng with five hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment and a hundred marines and bluejackets of the U. S. Navy as their escort they would have met with a far different reception from the Chinese officials. An escort of Chinese "braves"! Half a score of Hongkong Police Constables would be worth five hundred of these ragged ruffians, whose bravery oozes out of the tips of their fingers, and whose only *raison d'être* is plunder. Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR ought surely to know something of the Chinese by this time, and to be aware that inquiries conducted under the circumstances attending those now being instituted at Chengtu and Kucheng must, in the very nature of things, prove the merest farces. Cannot he see that the Chinese are laughing in their sleeves at him? Has he already so fallen under the spell that intercourse with the mandarins seems to induce that he has become deaf to reason and void of common sense? Is he quite incapable of perceiving that nothing is to be obtained from the Tsungli Yamen until dictation is resorted to. The Minister at Peking who argues is lost and should be as promptly superseded as a man who has parted with his reason. The only way to deal with the Chinese is to present a just demand, and then, if denied, proceed, after a given time, to enforce it.

Meantime encouragement is being afforded by these temporising measures and lukewarm demands to the Chinese officials to incite to further outrages. Fresh attacks on missions and missionaries are reported from Szechuen and elsewhere, inflammatory placards have appeared in Canton, and in other parts feeling is being aroused against the missionaries. We shall not be surprised to hear, at any moment, of a fresh massacre or outrages. Nothing is so calculated to lead up to these outbreaks as official insolence to foreigners. A rumour has obtained currency in Shanghai that a French gunboat has been despatched through the Tungting Lake up the Siang river to Changsha. If this be a fact it is a proof that the French Government have at least become alive to the situation. Nothing could have so salutary an effect on the Hunanese as the appearance of a foreign gunboat in the capital of their province; and, if it became necessary, the occupation of that city and the open degradation of the principal officials there would bring home to the minds of the people the futility of their pretensions *vis-à-vis* foreign nations, and shatter their inordinate and intolerable conceit. France owes it to herself and to all the

Western Powers to do something to restore foreign prestige in China to its condition prior to the disastrous hostilities of 1884-85. If she has determined to lower the crest of the haughty Hunanese she will have taken one good step in this direction, and we heartily wish more power to her arm. It may by some persons be regretted that joint action by the Powers seems now so impossible, but it is at least dubious whether joint action has proved beneficial in the past. It would be very much better if the foreign Powers could agree in the future to withdraw their Representatives at Peking and appoint a Consul-General or Consular officer to each province who would deal direct with the provincial Government and ignore Peking altogether. No satisfaction is ever to be got from the Tsungli Yamen or the Chinese Ambassadors, whose arms are duplicity, lies, and evasions, while punishment for outrages and reparation for wrongs can always be quickly exacted from a provincial government by a timely display of force. It is high time to abandon the foolish travesty of maintaining diplomatic intercourse with the rotten, corrupt, and inebile parody of an administration established in the evil smelling capital of the Manchus.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

The "express" issued at Foochow by Archdeacon WOLFE, exonerating Mr. MANSFIELD, the British Consul, from the charge of having treated the news of the Kucheng massacre either lightly or indifferently, will be read, at first, with a feeling of relief by British subjects. That the Consul should place the enjoyment of a holiday in the hills before attention to his official duties at a time when a number of British subjects had just been foully massacred within his jurisdiction seemed too disgraceful to be credited, but the charge was made so categorically that it was impossible to reject it without explanation. Archdeacon WOLFE says that he was the person who first met the Consul on his way to Kuliang and communicated to him the news, and that Mr. MANSFIELD's first impulse was to return at once to Foochow, but that he had dismissed his coolies and had neither sun hat nor umbrella, and that it was as much as his life was worth to return to Foochow, a distance of seven or eight miles, in the broiling sun, and that it was therefore agreed that it was best under the circumstances for him to go on and send off his despatches from Kuliang and that he himself would return to Foochow "at the earliest moment, which he did the same evening." It is said that first thoughts are best, and it is a pity that Mr. MANSFIELD did not act upon them on this occasion and return with Archdeacon WOLFE. We should fancy means of protection against the sun could have been found or improvised on the way, and even if there had been some risk Mr. MANSFIELD would not have been the first British official to incur risk in the discharge of his duty. But assuming it was necessary for him to go on to Kuliang for his sun hat and umbrella, which it appears he had sent on before him, was it not his duty to return as soon as he got them? A letter has been published in the Shanghai papers over the signature of the Rev. Geo. B. SMYTH, in which the writer says:—"On the way he [Mr. MANSFIELD] met Archdeacon WOLFE and the Rev. Mr. BANISTER, of the Church Missionary Society, going down to see him and show him the letter which was received from Mr. PHILLIPS the night before, telling of the Kutien massacre. They told him, but he

"would not turn back. They might go down and do what they could, but he would go for his holidays and write to the Viceroy from the mountain. And this, though he knew there had been a horrible massacre. . . . About eleven o'clock a delegation of three English missionaries went to see him, but he would not return to his Consulate. In the afternoon a letter was received from Foochow, saying that a rescue party was being organized, and two Englishmen called on him again and showed him the letter. He pooh-poohed the whole thing, but when it was suggested that it would not be pleasant for him to be away if such an expedition started he decided to come down, though he pointedly declared that he was doing so to prevent its going. I do not hesitate to say this refusal of the British Consul, R. W. MANSFIELD, to return to his post at such a time is deserving of the severest censure, and in my judgment is sufficient ground for his recall." If Archdeacon WOLFE's "express" be accepted as some exoneration of Mr. MANSFIELD's failure to return at once, the charge that he again refused at eleven o'clock and that at five o'clock he went unwillingly still remains to be met. Archdeacon WOLFE says Mr. MANSFIELD promised to return "at the earliest moment." If Mr. SMYTH is to be believed, five o'clock in the evening was not the earliest moment, as the Consul had arrived at Kuliang before eleven o'clock and at that hour was solicited to return, but in vain. When Mr. MANSFIELD's own explanation is published it is to be hoped it may prove more complete than Archdeacon WOLFE's. In the meantime it is only fair to suspend judgment, but the case is certainly one that calls for explanation.

TORTURE AT THE KUCHENG TRIAL.

A Foochow correspondent, telegraphing with regard to the Kucheng Commission, states that the two Consuls, meaning the British Consul and American Consul, with other Europeans, were present at the trial of the persons accused of being implicated in the Kucheng massacre, and that "torture opened mouths." We await further explanations, and in the meantime can only express the hope that the foreigners neither assented to nor witnessed the torture. If they did, it would be the crowning horror of this horrible business and would inflict indelible disgrace on all concerned. No one, however high his position, who has any part in the infliction of judicial torture, can himself be considered very far removed from a state of savagery.

FRANCE IN YUNNAN AND THE MOST FAVoured NATION CLAUSE.

When the conclusion of the new Franco-Chinese Convention was announced it was said that it gave the French the right to open mines in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan. The full text of the Convention has not yet been published, although it seems it has been in Shanghai for some time past. The *N. C. Daily News*, however, has obtained a summary of it, and according to our contemporary the article referring to mining does not go nearly so far as has been stated. As originally drafted by M. GERARD it obliged China to address herself to French engineers when she wanted mines opened (*s'adressera d'abord*), but this was altered before signature to "may address herself" (*pourra s'adresser d'abord*). The case seems to be similar to the railway clause in the French treaty of 1885. The French wanted

to have the clause so drafted that China, when she decided to construct railways, should be compelled to give the work to French firms. The Chinese, however, were not prepared to give themselves away to that extent, and the clause as finally adopted stood as follows:—"When China, on her part, shall have decided to construct railways it is agreed that she shall have recourse to French industry, and the Government of the Republic shall afford every facility for procuring in France the staff that may be required. It is, moreover, understood that this clause shall not be looked upon as constituting an exclusive privilege in favour of France." In other words, the clause is not to be considered as having any definite meaning at all. It would seem that France has in the same way tried to secure a monopoly of mining work in the southern provinces, but has had to be content with a mere meaningless mention of the subject in the Convention. Other countries naturally would not assent to a monopoly being granted to any single power. Not only does every principal treaty contain the favoured nation clause, but as regards Yunnan and the other southern provinces England has specially protected herself against any preferential treatment being accorded to other nations—and France is the only nation to be taken into account in the matter—by the repetition of that clause in the Burmah Convention. It might have been considered that the favoured nation clause of the Tientsin treaty afforded sufficient protection, but lest it should be said that that clause did not apply to the overland frontier trade and the new conditions arising from the British and Chinese boundaries having been brought together it is by the seventeenth article of the Burmah Convention of the 1st March, 1894, agreed that "subjects of the two powers shall each within the territories of the other enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may hereafter be, accorded to the subjects of any other nation." If China decides to employ foreigners in the development of the Yunnan mines Englishmen are as eligible for the work as Frenchmen, and if the industry should be freely thrown open to foreign enterprise the field would be open to both. It is possible that owing to China's having ceded territory to France which she had no right to cede, the Burmah Convention may have to be denounced by Great Britain, but in that case we may rest assured that China would be required to sign another treaty in which she would have to accord still larger rights than these accorded by the agreement she has violated.

INCREASED TAXATION OF OPIUM.

A rumour has reached India, we learn from the *Rangoon Gazette*, to the effect that China intends to levy a war tax on opium imported by her from India. This report, which has, apparently, come through opium merchants, has not been received officially by the Government of India, and our contemporary suggests that it should therefore be received with caution. Probably it has arisen from the recent attempt to impose an additional tax on opium at Shanghai. It is reported that a similar attempt is to be made at Canton. If so, it is to be hoped prompt steps will be taken to frustrate it. If the Chinese Government can secure the assent of the British Government to an increase in the taxation of opium, well and good; but attempts made by the local authorities to levy irregular and unauthorised taxation must be promptly suppressed. The British Government agreed that lekin should be pay-

able on opium at the same time as the import duty, and the Chinese Government agreed that such payment having been made no further tax or duty should be levied on the drug whilst in transport in the interior. So far this agreement has been carried out. One or two attempts have been made by local authorities to evade it and to levy squeezes, but on the matter being brought to the notice of the Peking Government the irregularity has been at once corrected. Now, however, a period of financial stringency has set in, owing to the recent war with Japan, and retrenchment of expenditure and increased taxation are everywhere the order of the day. Under these circumstances the local officials apparently find it hard to refrain from laying their hands on opium and levying squeezes upon it. But the Opium Agreement has been an excellent object lesson to the Chinese. It has shown the Peking Government the advantages of an honest and uniform collection, by which the revenue is economically collected and is not subject to drains by leakage while passing through the hands of the venal native officials. It would be an advantage both to foreign trade and to the Chinese Government and people if all imports could be treated in the same way as opium, one payment at the port of entry being taken from all squeezes in the interior. That seems unattainable at present, but a stepping stone to it having been obtained in the Opium Agreement the Chinese local officials cannot for their own selfish ends be allowed to render that agreement a nullity. As to whether the British Government might reasonably assent to the authorised duty on the drug being increased opinions may differ. The anti-opiumists would no doubt urge that the duty should be made prohibitive, and in the Additional Articles to the Chefoo Convention "the desirability of placing restrictions on the consumption of opium" is formally recognised, but practically the question resolves itself into one of expediency. The Chinese Government freely permits the cultivation of opium throughout the length and breadth of the empire and so far from desiring to suppress the practice of opium smoking its sole concern, so far as regards the imported drug, is what amount of revenue it can raise from the trade. The British Government would probably not object to an increase in the duty, provided the revenue service continued to be conducted honestly, but it would naturally object to the re-introduction of a system of irregular levies causing obstruction to trade and giving rise to endless disputes and difficulties. And from the revenue point of view any increase of taxation would probably lead to diminished receipts. The native opium is annually competing more and more with the imported article and any increase in the duty on the latter would therefore tend to still further diminish its consumption, and the revenue would dwindle in proportion.

THE PEAK CLIMATE.

The figures given in the report of the Colonial Surgeon as to the health of the members of the Police Force stationed at the Peak are calculated to throw some doubt on the reputed healthiness of the Hill District, unless they can be explained away by special conditions to which the police are exposed. In his report for 1891 Dr. AYRES wrote:—"It is rather curious to note that the Peak stations, considering the small number of men stationed there, have so large a number of sick." The following year he wrote:—"The Peak stations, Gap and Mountain Lodge, don't seem to agree with either Europeans or Indians; the Chinese got off much better than in 1891." In

the 1893 report no special reference was made to the subject, the figures given in the tables, however, still showing a high rate of sickness, although not so high as in the previous year. In his report for 1894, laid before the Legislative Council at its last meeting, Dr. AYRES again wrote:—"At the hill stations—the Gap and Mountain Lodge—the sickness has very much increased in all sections of the Force; the number of admissions increased from 12 in 1893 to 20 in 1894." On turning to the tables we find that the admissions to hospital were five Europeans, ten Indians, and five Chinese. On inquiry we find that the Peak force consisted of three Europeans, nine Indians, and ten Chinese. The proportion of sickness amongst the Europeans was therefore 166 per cent., amongst the Indians 111 per cent., and amongst the Chinese 50 per cent., the percentage for the whole Peak force being 90.9. This is, who has the least, rather an extraordinary figure, but at last the mandarins insisted as to using, and then he got Dr. Gregory to help Some."

amon. caps the eloquence of these dumb mouths Saturday last move the British Foreign Office?—*Daily News*.

LETTER FROM ARCHDEACON WOLFE.

sec. in the course of a private letter which has section with placed at our (*N. C. Daily News*) rents and the wind Wolfe writes to a friend and it is rarely that the least shelter can be found. But we are afraid this argument will not hold water, if we may use such an expression in the present instance. In July five men were laid up, the rainfall during that month being 9.47 inches. In May, when the rainfall was 20.01 inches, the admissions numbered only two, and in January, when there was a rainfall of not quite an inch, there were three policemen incapacitated through illness. It is true there were four admissions in September when the rainfall was 19.11 inches, but we cannot agree that wet weather is mostly responsible for the large percentage of illness, although there is no doubt that it is in some degree a contributory cause. In the city the men when on beat can find shelter both from wind and rain under the verandahs, and the greater exposure to which they are subjected at the Peak is therefore an element to be taken into account, but on the other hand the greater healthiness attributed to the Peak climate, if it really exists, ought to weigh in the opposite scale. The total average strength of the Hongkong police force was last year 651 and the percentage of sickness was for the Europeans 116.51, for the Indians 112.96, for the Chinese 41.10, and for the whole force 76. It will be seen therefore that in each branch of the force the Peak rate of sickness is higher than the rate for the whole force.

It would be a mistake to draw from the above figures any conclusion unfavourable to the general healthiness of the Peak. Universal experience in tropical climates has established the advantage of high altitudes for residence, especially for Europeans born in cool climates, and we cannot suppose that Hongkong forms any exception to the general rule. It is of course possible that the advantages may be exaggerated, and that mere comfort may be mistaken for the result of healthful conditions. There can be no mistake about the comfort of sleeping in a temperature ten degrees below that which prevails on the Queen's Road level, but residents at the Peak, as well as those down below, are subject to fevers and diarrhetic affections, and we have heard of people enjoying good health on the lower levels who declared they always got sick when they went to the Peak. These, however,

must be persons of exceptional constitutions. Few who have made their home at the Peak would willingly change to the lower levels again, and one has only to compare the rosy cheeked children on the heights with the pale washed-out looking children brought up in the town to see a demonstration of the healthiness of the Peak climate more convincing than any scientific dissertation on the subject. It is a recognised fact that difference of altitude does not make up for difference of latitude, but it is a very good substitute for it, and Hongkong is to be congratulated on having a residential district on the heights within such easy reach. The Peak may have its drawbacks, and its advantages may be over-rated, but after making all allowances it is far superior to the lower levels as a place of residence. The question still remains, however, why the police should be subject to a higher rate of sickness there than in the town, and it is on this point that engage the attention of the authorities. Mr. Ross is evidently dissatisfied with the present arrangement, and he thinks we should be fast friends with Russia, but that does not blind him to the necessities of Great Britain being prepared for all contingencies, for he says:—"It seems to me, to say the least of it, that if millions on our navy and our police coaling stations in the Far East, and our fastest steamers in seas where interests are so important fly a flag, our Russian friends."

CONTRIBUTION.

The obligation which it has been sought to impose on this colony of contributing to the cost of barrack construction ought not to be readily admitted. Lord Ripon's despatch on this subject is dated the 3rd April last, and was followed on the 27th June by the despatch fixing the military contribution in future at a certain proportion, viz., 17½ per cent. of the revenue of the colony. The last named despatch establishes a new principle, under which any special contribution for barrack services should no longer be required. When the colony contributes 17½ per cent. of its revenue as its contribution to the cost of Imperial defence, that contribution should be held to cover all its military liabilities, whether for barracks, fortifications, or other matters. Lord Ripon says, "The expedient of fixing a proportion of revenue as the amount of the contribution will, I hope, prevent any further feeling of uncertainty and dissatisfaction, and will safeguard the rights of the home Government as effectually as the expedient of fixing the amount for some years ahead." This, it seems to us, should apply equally to the cost of barrack accommodation as to the cost of the personnel of the garrison. Both are items of the same service and the colony's payment not being on account of any particular item but a comprehensive military contribution it should be held to cover everything. The point at present may not seem of very great importance, for the proposed schedule of barrack services for the next ten years would involve the colony in an expenditure of not more than \$50,000 a year, which is a substantial sum certainly, but one that it would perhaps not be thought worth while to seriously agitate about if there promised to be any finality to the matter. We may rest assured, however, that before the present schedule is completed very much larger services will become necessary. And in addition to the cost of barrack accommodation there may be demands for additional fortifications. The late Secretary of State in laying it down that two-thirds of the cost of barrack services should be paid by the Imperial Government and one-third by the Colonial Government says, "that being about the proportion in

"which the cost of the new fortifications of Hongkong was divided between the two Governments." Although there is at present no proposal for new fortifications there appears to lurk in the sentence above quoted some danger to the colony's finances when it again becomes necessary to strengthen the defences. We will be told then that the colony should contribute to the cost in the same proportion as it contributes to the cost of barrack services and as it contributed on the previous occasion to the cost of fortifications. Arguing the same point as it applies to Singapore the *Free Press* says:—"If international relations with foreign powers should suggest to the War Office to place here a largely augmented garrison that allocation of troops could by no means be laid at our door as a local responsibility. Should again the Inspector-General of Fortifications, in view of the universal substitution of quickfiring instead of the ordinary breechloading naval guns, decide, say next year, that all the open emplacements in the forts were to be shielded by Gruson cupolas, or other protection, or to be provided with disappearing mountings instead of the present system of pivot mountings, such a radical change, involving the almost entire reconstruction of the system of fortification here, could not be legitimately put on our shoulders as a local responsibility." The 17½ per cent. should cover everything, as a fair proportion of our revenue to contribute to the cost of local and Imperial defence, and should not be liable to be augmented by extras of any kind whatsoever, except the cost of the local Volunteer Corps and the provision of such Crown land as may be required for military purposes.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The objects of the Navy League, a branch of which it is proposed to establish in this colony, ought to secure for it a wide support. What the League proposes to do, as we understand, is to form an enlightened public opinion in respect of the Navy and England's naval supremacy, so that there may be something like continuity of policy and sustained energy in the direction of the naval affairs of the Empire. Hitherto our policy has been one of alternate scare and apathy. A series of well written popular articles appear in one of the London papers showing that England's naval strength as compared with that of other powers is not so great as it ought to be. Instantly a scare sets in, the House of Commons, under the pressure of public opinion, will vote any amount that is required of it, and a period of activity in shipbuilding ensues, to be succeeded by another period of indifference. What is desired is that instead of this spasmodic activity there should be sustained watchfulness on all matters affecting our command of the sea and a steady policy of preparedness for all emergencies; and this will best be secured by the formation of an enlightened public opinion on the subject. But, it may be asked, granting that the Navy League may do some good in educating the home electorates, what can be effected by a local branch in Hongkong? In a quiet way we think a good deal may be effected. We are located in the centre of what promises to be the area within which the next great naval conflict will be fought out, we are in a position to watch the growth of the squadrons of other powers, to form opinions as to their aims, and through the Navy League to inform the public at home of what is going on. The Hongkong branch is not likely to

make much noise, but it will have opportunities of setting the ball a-rolling, and, in a quiet unobtrusive way, of doing much good work.

ARMED CRUISERS.

In the course of an interesting article on the Russian Volunteer Fleet, in the last issue of *Chambers' Journal* by Mr. JOHN DILL ROSS, some significant facts are given which are worth noting at the present juncture of affairs, when the Franco-Russian alliance is being placed so much in evidence by our Gallic friends. Mr. Ross, we may premise, writes as the open admirer of Russia, and commences his paper by an expression of satisfaction that "the clouds of national prejudice which have so long separated Englishmen and Russians are at last clearing away." He also hopes that with the disappearance of old time feuds a friendship will spring up between the two nations that will work for the best interests of both and of peace throughout Europe and Asia. Mr. Ross made the passage from Singapore to Odessa in the *Orël*, one of the newest and fastest ships of the Volunteer Fleet, and believes he is the only Englishman who has had that experience. He therefore may claim to have learned something about this fleet that has been called into existence. It has become an important factor in Russia's maritime position. If he has a bias it is in favour of the Russians, who have by their energy and generosity raised up such a useful adjunct to the Russian Imperial Navy. The origin of the *Dobra Volna Flot* (the Fleet of the Good Will) was the enthusiasm of the Russian people during the Russo-Turkish War, at which time it was discovered the Russian Government had not sufficient transports at its command for the purposes of the war, and hence the formation of the fleet. The vessels first purchased were old Atlantic liners and others, which have long since been replaced by the finest vessels which can be built on the Tyne and the Clyde. Mr. Ross says the *Petersburg*, *Saratoff*, and *Orël* can all steam their eighteen knots and are the fastest ships running east of the Suez Canal. It is no doubt perfectly correct, as Mr. Ross suggests, that the Volunteer Fleet has had a marked influence on the tea trade of China. The Russian merchant of to-day pays a very different price for freight by these fast steamers from what he did in the old days by the costly and uncertain overland route, and the price having been so greatly lowered the consumption of the article in Russia has greatly increased. Indeed, owing to the competition of India and Ceylon having brought down the demand for Chinese teas in the British market, Russia is now the chief customer for Hankow teas. A trade much smaller but nevertheless of growing dimensions is springing up in oil-seeds, pepper, and other tropical products from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, which also helps to provide freight for the Fleet.

The most important aspect of the Russian Volunteer Fleet is, however, the political one. Mr. Ross fully recognises this fact, and how it affects or may affect British interests in Eastern waters. He says that the steamers are commanded and officered by officers of the Imperial Navy, and although the ships carry no armament the facilities doubtless exist for placing it on board either at Sebastopol or Vladivostock as occasion may require. "Here then," he exclaims, "we have ships capable of carrying from fifteen hundred to two thousand troops, of a speed that no vessel East of the Suez Canal can approach, and of an almost indefinite coal-endurance, for the

"Volunteers" have a bunker capacity of "several hundreds of tons of coals, and "would most likely be at their best steam- "ing trim with something like two thousand "tons of coal in their holds as dead-weight. "What six or seven such cruisers might do "amongst our shipping all the way from "Suez to Japan it is hard to say. There "would be no catching them or escaping "them. Our Atlantic "flyers," even if they "had not other work to do, could not possibly "get to the Straits of Malacca or the China "Sea in time; and it is well to remember "that the Peninsular and Oriental liner "which finds its way to the Far East is but "a 12 or 13 knot craft, sent there most "likely because she is not fast enough for "their Australian service." He goes on to point out that cables are apt to get out of working order in times of profoundest peace, and are still more liable to be "interrupted" during time of war, while even if the telegraph was available the admiral might not always have a fast cruiser at his immediate disposal. Mr. Ross is evidently disposed to advocate an alliance with Russia, with whom he thinks we should be fast friends but that does not blind him to the necessities of Great Britain being prepared for all contingencies, for he says:—"It seems to me, if "sistent, to say the least of it, to police "millions on our navy and our police "coaling stations in the Far East, "fastest steamers in seas where British "interests are so important fly a foreign flag. "Our Russian friends are surely teaching "us that we should have vessels of a certain "type designed for permanent service in "Eastern waters." The steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company are the nearest to the mark, but there are but three *Empresses* and probably only one would be available at short notice. The moral is that the British should increase the subsidy paid to the P. & O. S. N. Co., and require them to put on the service eighteen knot boats which would be available for fast cruisers in the event of war. Here is a matter for the local branch of the Navy League to take up. British trade in Eastern seas is so vast and so valuable that we cannot allow it to be exposed to possible attacks. We are friendly with Russia and earnestly desire to continue so, but however satisfied we may be now and in the future of the pacific intentions of the Czar it is surely the height of folly to invite attack by a show of weakness. The maxim that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war ought never to be lost sight of by those responsible for the defence of the Empire.

The Chingchow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—"Two years ago the wife of a missionary here began to teach lace-making to a few Chinese girls. The capital required in this work is very little; a dollar or so will buy pillow, bobbins, pins, and some thread to start with; then with time, which the Chinese have plenty of, and deft fingers the cheap thread can soon be turned into beautiful lace worth money. Then the lace bobbins light and not bulky can easily be sent into the foreign market and very little has to be added on to the price for packing and freight. A foreign firm has guaranteed to take for some time, at a definite price all that can be supplied from the neighbourhood, and so the market being secure quite a new industry seems springing up. The lady who began the work had to return to England, but the girls teach one another, and many are now earning at the rate of \$1 to \$2 per month in their own homes; and those who know the homes of the agricultural poor will think it no small thing that girls and women should have a light and clean occupation that enables them to earn more than their food, perhaps even doubling the income of the family. Of course it is a very small thing compared with mining and railway schemes, except that it has the advantage so far of being an accomplished fact and not in the air merely.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES AT FOOCHOW.

ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL.

GROWING ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT—BY TELEGRAPH.]
FOOCHOW, 22nd August, 7.30 A.M.

Captain Newall, of the American cruiser *Detriot*, and Dr. Hart are proceeding to Kutien.

A crowd attacked the American Mission chapel and school outside the West gate of Foochow. They used weapons and four (? Chinese pupils) were wounded. The teacher escaped.

A strong anti-foreign feeling is growing here. The people are talking about driving out the foreigners.

At Kutien the situation is unchanged.

FOOCHOW, 23rd August, 5.50 p.m.

The wounded reported in Thursday's telegram were Chinese. It was a local affair only. No foreigners were present.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT—BY TELEGRAPH.]
FOOCHOW, 19th August.

The Prefect of the Kucheng district, together with the Chinese officials sent with the Commission of enquiry to Kucheng, have refused to allow the Consuls to be present during the examination of the prisoners. The matter has been referred to the Viceroy of the Province and serious difficulties are anticipated.

FOOCHOW, 24th August, 7.20 p.m.

The latest advices from Kucheng are that the Chinese have yielded the point as to foreigners being present at the trial.

On Wednesday the Mixed Court began its sittings. All the foreign members were present.

Torture opened mouths. Six murderers have been convicted and eighty arrests made.

The officials are co-operating and extending every facility.

Both Consuls (British and American) are firm.

Home guards are protecting every village.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSION.

FOOCHOW, 17th August.

H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Mansfield, and the U.S. Consul, Mr. Hixson, having received instructions from their respective Ministers in Peking to co-operate in enquiring into the late outrage at Kucheng, with a view to the prompt punishment of the culprits concerned, started from the Sun-hing jetty at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Mr. Mansfield was accompanied by Mr. E. L. B. Allen, Vice-Consul, Pagoda, the Rev. W. Banister, and the Rev. L. Star; and Mr. Hixson, by Lieut. Evans, of the *Detriot*, and Dr. Gregory. The whole party occupied but two houseboats, in which they were to go as far as Sueykow before taking the road to Kucheng. A third (native) houseboat was occupied by the high official appointed to the investigation of the matter in hand conjointly with the English and American Consuls. This high official, Chu Tsung-Ping by name, is Chief Deputy of the Tung Chang-chü, or Board of Foreign Trade (of Prefect rank). The escort consisted of a hundred picked men of the Foochow garrison under the command of Colonel Chu (by chance the same name as the Chief Deputy). Each boat was towed by a steam-launch and each launch carried a guard of ten soldiers. The rest of the military escort was in a boat towed astern of the Chinese official's.

The party arrived at Sueykow at noon on Thursday, the 15th inst., and left the boats at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for Kucheng; and news has been received by wire from Sueykow this morning of their having reached their destination last night. Important arrests have been made. The people were quiet, but frightened.—*Echo*.

A PATHETIC STATEMENT.

Nothing that we could write could surpass in simple pathos the following extract from a private letter from the wife of a merchant at Foochow, which has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

"The massacre at Kucheng has been the most ghastly thing that has ever happened in China, I

should say. I only knew one of the girls that was killed; that was Miss Elsie Marshall, a very pretty fair English girl, with curly golden-brown hair, who was the daughter of a vicar at Blackheath. She fought very hard with the Chinese for her life, poor soul, and was terribly out about, her head almost severed from her body, and her hands cut in a dreadful manner. She was only about 23, and had been out here about two years, I fancy.

"The Stewart baby of 13 months old died on the 10th, and was buried on the 11th. The poor child had one eye quite knocked out, and would have been killed right out, only the Irish nurse, Lena Yellop, lay right across him to protect him, and she was killed. The Stewarts were awfully nice people. The little Stewart girl of 12 or 13 had her knee so badly cut that if she recovers she will be a cripple all her life, and one of the little boys was thrashed by the Chinese, and is now in such a nervous state that he can't bear the sight of a Chinaman at all. Miss Codrington, although she was very badly wounded, is recovering, but will be very much disfigured. Can you imagine the feelings of the one man left, Mr. Phillips, who had to put all the dead bodies into their coffins, dress the wounded, and for a long time he couldn't get a single Chinaman to help him, but at last the mandarins insisted on their helping, and then he got Dr. Gregory to help after."

Perhaps the eloquence of these dumb mouths will at last move the British Foreign Office?—*N. C. Daily News*.

A LETTER FROM ARCHDEACON WOLFE.

In the course of a private letter which has been kindly placed at our (*N. C. Daily News*) disposal, Archdeacon Wolfe writes to a friend in Shanghai:—

"This terribly atrocious affair came upon us like a thunder-clap in a serene sky! Everything was as quiet as possible, and it was only the day before that Stewart was congratulating himself and the Mission that the Vegetarians had been giving them no trouble of late. They were all resting quietly at Whasang for their summer vacation, expecting no danger, when suddenly, before they were dressed on Thursday morning, 1st August, they were brutally murdered. It appears now that they first cut off Stewart's hands and legs, and then set fire to the house. Mrs. Stewart was found, or rather her charred bones were found, lying close to Mr. Stewart's charred remains. Miss Codrington is progressing favourably. Mildred Stewart, the eldest girl here, is also getting better, but she will ever carry with her in a maimed leg the token of this horrible affair. Poor children! The other two are quite well now, though much frightened. Their aunt, Miss Smylee, is on her way out to take them home. The man who killed Stewart has been caught, and forty others of the sect or society. The soldiers are scouring the country and the people everywhere are warm in their desire to put down the Vegetarians. One feels so indignant, and almost mad, that one is in great danger of forgetting that these poor people who did the deed did not know what they were doing in thus murdering their best friends, and so one is in danger of crying out for vengeance on these poor misguided people. I do think, however, justice should be done, and certainly the authorities, who shamefully neglected their duty, should be punished, and some effectual steps taken to render such things impossible in the future. We are not discouraged a bit on account of our work. We know God can and I believe will bring great good, even out of this terrible trial. I cannot find out at present the motive or cause of this awful tragedy. None of the Christians have been molested, and not one of the churches has been touched. It was all confined to the English Mission party."

The Tientsin Press has issued in pamphlet form a reprint from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the "Verbal discussions during peace negotiations, between the Chinese plenipotentiary Viceroy Li Hung-chang and the Japanese plenipotentiaries Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, at Shimonoseki, Japan." There is given as a frontispiece a photograph of Li Hung-chang, taken at Tientsin, 18th July, 1895, after his return from Japan. The bullet mark under his left eye shows very plainly.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE BRITISH CONSUL AT FOOCHOW.

The following printed Expresses has been circulated at Foochow:—

"The undersigned begs to notify the community that the actual basis of the rumour which is circulating of danger to residents at Kuliang, was that Mrs. Cave-Thomas repeated in a note to Mrs. Smyth a rumour that two Mission coolies had come over the hills direct from Hwasang, bringing news that the Vegetarians intended visiting Kuliang. It does not appear that any such coolies arrived, and Mrs. Cave-Thomas asks that the above facts should be made known. She never felt any alarm on the subject, and the undersigned does not apprehend any danger."

"R. W. MANSFIELD,
H.B.M. Consul."

"H.B.M.'s Consulate,
9th August, 1895."

"On coming down from Kuliang this morning I was surprised to see an express issued by the British Consul in which Mrs. Smyth's name was mentioned in a wholly unjustifiable connection. The only inference to be drawn from it, so far as she is concerned, is that she caused the Kuliang anxiety of the night before last by making public part of a note received by her from Mrs. Cave-Thomas. Since Mr. Mansfield mentions the names of both ladies I shall state here the whole truth in the case. Mrs. Cave-Thomas wrote as follows to Mrs. Smyth:—'The wildest rumours are afloat that two of the Mission coolies have come over the hills from Hwasang direct, saying the Vegetarians intend visiting Kuliang. Many ladies of the lay community are quite nervous listening to such tales.' Mrs. Smyth never repeated this to anybody at Kuliang. She mentioned it in a letter to me, and I mentioned it to one here who had a right to know. One of Mr. Mansfield's fellow countrymen heard of it, went to the Club, and his repetition of it there caused the greatest excitement. I went to Kuliang to enquire, and immediately on arriving there wrote back that all was quiet. Later I wrote that there was absolutely no ground for alarm. No one was more surprised than Mrs. Smyth herself at the excitement caused, and I trust that before Mr. Mansfield presumes again to mention her name in a public Express he will take pains to carefully inform himself as to the facts. It is pleasant to note that Mr. Mansfield agrees with me in not apprehending any danger to the residents at Kuliang. Was it, on Saturday last, the same sense of security for the possible survivors of the massacre at Hwasang that led him to keep on on his journey to the mountain after he was told that five of his fellow countrywomen had been butchered by the Vegetarians?"

"GEO. B. SMYTH."

"10th August."

"Foochow, August 13th, 12.30 p.m."

"Referring to Mr. Smyth's Express of 10th inst. and his insinuation that H.M. Consul, when he heard the news of the massacre on his way to Kuliang, treated the matter lightly by continuing his way up the mountain instead of returning at once to Foochow, as I was the person who first met the Consul and communicated to him the sad news, I beg most emphatically to deny that he treated the matter either lightly or indifferently. We discussed the matter for some time, and his first impulse was to return at once to Foochow, but he was half way up the mountain when I met him and had dismissed his coolies and sent his clothes on before him, and as he had neither sun hat nor umbrella, it was as much as his life was worth to return to Foochow, a distance of seven or eight miles, in the broiling sun. It was, therefore, agreed that it was best, under the circumstances, for him to go on and send off his dispatches from Kuliang by a post messenger to the Viceroy and his telegrams to Peking and the Foreign Office with a note of instructions to Mr. Pitzipios, and that he himself would return to Foochow at the earliest moment, which he did early in the same evening."

"JOHN R. WOLFE."

"Foochow, 22nd August, 11.20 a.m."

"Referring to the statements made in Expresses now before the Foochow community regarding the action of H.B.M. Consul and the

Kutien massacre, I feel it my duty to state that, at 5.30 on the afternoon of Saturday, August 3rd, in company with the Rev. Mr. Star, I called at the house of Mr. Cave-Thomas at Kuliang, where we had an interview with the Consul and read to him a communication from the U.S. Consulate asking for volunteers to proceed to Kutien that evening and aid in conveying the wounded to Foochow."

"The Consul repeatedly informed us that he had no intention of returning to Foochow until Monday morning. Later in the interview, we informed him of our intention to go to Foochow that evening, so as to be at hand if it was thought necessary to send any relief to Kutien; and asked to whom we could appeal for advice if he were absent from the British Consulate. It was then the Consul changed his attitude and agreed to go to Foochow with us. He added, however, that, in his opinion, any relief party was a mistake, and his object in going down was to do what he could to prevent it."

"JOHN CROSS, M.B., C.M.,
English Presbyterian Mission."

The Foochow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 19th inst., says:—

"This brings me to the point of taking notice of the letter of the Rev. G. B. Smyth on the alleged shortcomings of H.M. Consul, which appeared in the *N. C. Daily News* of the 12th inst. Scandalous, infamous, outrageous, were some of the terms I heard applied to it by many of the British community. The more staid among us declared that it could not be a letter of Mr. Smyth's—it was the effusion of an overwrought and over-excited brain. I never thought it possible to make so much out of so little. Mr. Mansfield considered it wisest under extraordinary circumstances to go on after meeting the Archdeacon and do what there was to be done immediately at Kuliang. As this did not fit in with Mr. Smyth's views, our worthy Consul is denounced as heartless, as guilty of a callous indifference; that he is deserving of the severest censure and ought to be recalled!! Now, what we have to say is this. It was an unfortunate accident that led to H.V. Consul leaving his headquarters on the very morning the news of the massacre reached Foochow, and it was equally unfortunate that he should have gone so far on his journey up the mountain before he heard the news, because having dismissed his chair and having neither sun hat nor umbrella with him, to turn back and walk seven or eight miles in a broiling sun would have led to certain illness, if not death. But Mr. Mansfield is quite capable of managing his own affairs—has a cool head at all times and was not likely to do anything foolhardy. Under all the circumstances he thought it wisest to push on. Immediately on his arrival he sent off a despatch to the Viceroy direct which must have reached this city sooner than would one written by him from Nantai had he returned. He drafted telegrams to Peking and the Foreign Office and posted them off to the Consulate with a letter of instructions to Mr. Pitzipios. Everything that could be done was done and done promptly. It is incorrect to say that Mr. Mansfield refused to return. It is not right to say that Mr. Mansfield is heartless. He has throughout shown the greatest sympathy and been kindness itself. He met the wounded on their arrival at the jetty and was foremost in his kind attentions to them, giving a hand himself with the stretchers and helping in every way. I see Mr. Mansfield is accused of pooh-poohing a talk of rescue party. Of course he pooh-poohed it. What man in his sober senses would have done otherwise? It was madness to think of a small armed party of excited volunteers going up country to do heaven knows what. The Stewarts were either killed or were in safe hiding. The Viceroy had sent up troops to protect any that might be living, a launch was asked for by Mr. Pitzipios under orders from Mr. Mansfield to bring down the men, and Mr. Pitzipios, Archdeacon Wolfe, and the Rev. Mr. Banister were to go up to meet them. At the last moment it was found that the authorities were only able to send one launch and so it happened that the U.S. Marshal went with them. As the *Haeshin* is closing at noon I am unable to write more, but perhaps I have said enough to show that H.M. Consul is not such a bad man or worthless Consul as Mr. Smyth would have your readers to think. He is on the contrary a Con-

sul we all look up to and value and in this unhappy affair he has been most energetic. His absence from the Consulate the greater part of Saturday, the 3rd inst., was an accident that might occur to anybody."

Another letter of the same date, signed "S." is as follows:—

In the Rev. Geo. B. Smyth's letter to Mr. Hykes occurs this question: "Were there not many things which a generous man might think of and try to do?"

It may interest Mr. Smyth to know that some of us think that there is one thing a generous man could never have thought of or tried to do, and that thing is the circulation of his cowardly and vindictive "Express" of 10th August. Mr. Smyth after rather unnecessarily cavilling at an "Express" sent out by Mr. Mansfield for the very necessary purpose of quieting rumours regarding danger to the ladies at Kuliang, concluded his circular with this eminently Christian insinuation: "It is pleasant to note that Mr. Mansfield agrees with me in not apprehending any danger to the residents at Kuliang. Was it, on Saturday last, the same sense of security for the possible survivors of the massacre at Hwasang that led him to keep on his journey to the mountain after he was told that five of his fellow countrywomen had been butchered by the Vegetarians?"

There were many reasons for Mr. Mansfield's continuing his journey (he is quite able to defend himself), but there cannot be a single good reason for this public circulation of malignity, and there are some of us who know the "heartless magnate" (as Mr. Smyth theatrically calls our Consul) to have been incapable of the cruel injustice shown by a man whose creed is charity and forbearance. Mr. Smyth's letter is full of cheap footlight effects; his scorn of the "callous" and "precious subordinate's" remark about the "spouter" reads superbly no doubt, but the proxy and unwelcome fact is that we have the *genus* spouter very badly among us, making the most of their facile emotions, and a little sarcasm and "sitting on" can do no harm. It is monstrous that because Mr. Mansfield treated the matter quietly as a responsible official, he should be denounced as "heartless," etc., etc., by irresponsible emotionalists. Our hysterical people apparently imagine they have the monopoly of feeling and base a right to be impertinent on their assumed larger-heartedness.

Last night I was endeavouring to quietly leave the Club for dinner and was barred in the doorway by a gentleman whose deep feeling led him to inform me that he was aware of my opinion concerning Mr. Smyth's letter and trusted (with vibrating voice) that if ever I was in a burning house I should not be found wanting—which besides being impertinent was illogical. Seriously, this kind of thing lessens the gravity and cheapens the solemnity of the recent awful event, and the trouble is that on these occasions the froth and bubble always rise to the surface; to the eloquent man with large emotions the temptation is too great. Fortunately Mr. Smyth does not represent Foochow feeling entirely, and some of us here still think that Mr. Mansfield is more to be trusted to deal with a grave matter than his hysterical critics, and we know him to be fully as large-hearted and to have been quite as deeply moved by the terrible murders as his more demonstrative judges. Mr. Smyth's letter is sure to go home, and accusations such as his will do Mr. Mansfield infinite harm with the large section of the public who feel and don't think; some of the mud is sure to stick, some of the vitriol to splash, and it is an iniquitous shame that Mr. Smyth by his picturesque writing has it in his power to present to people in England, who know nothing of the real man, an absurd picture of Mansfield as a kind of modern Nero fiddling at Kucheng's burning. Already Hongkong papers are writing leaders in this strain and if Hongkong can be misled what can happen in London?

Archdeacon Wolfe writes a letter in similar terms to the "Express" issued by him and which has already been published. He appends the following postscript:—

"The sentence in Mr. Smyth's letter, 'They told him, but he would not turn back' etc., is a gross misrepresentation of the real facts of the case, as I have presented them above. The request to the Viceroy for a launch to meet the wounded was made early on Saturday

by H.M. Consul and no doubt this request, backed up as it was in person by the U.S. Consul, had the effect of placing the launch at our disposal. The insinuation therefore that he did not ask for a steam launch to meet the wounded is untrue. The Consul wrote to the Viceroy appointing Monday, not Wednesday, to see his Excellency. I have no doubt H.M. Consul, when he returns, will be able to answer for himself, but in the interests of justice and fairplay I send you this during his absence.

Another correspondent, referring to the above, writes to our contemporary as follows:—

On perusing the letters in to-day's paper one might well imagine Mr. Mansfield crying, "Save me from my friends."

According to these letters Mr. Mansfield left Foochow early on the Saturday in order to reach Kuliang "in the cool of the morning." He was met half-way up the hill, seven miles only from Foochow, without sun hat or umbrella or chair, and though it was not dangerous for him to go on apparently, it was "as much as his life was worth" to return with the messengers the seven miles to Foochow "in the broiling sun" "in the cool of the morning." (The letters show that the messengers reached Foochow early on Saturday, which confirms the statement as to its being "the cool of the morning.")

Therefore the excuse about sun hat and umbrella only makes the Consul's conduct appear the more contemptible.

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This expression represents more than a mere simile; it represents a homology. A society is a social aggregate and organic process both commencing as small clusters and sensibly augmenting in mass; both assume continually increasing complexity of structure as they increase in size; both become ever more mutually dependent in their parts; and in both the life of the aggregate is far longer than and independent of the lives of the component units. Inadequate study of the structures and functions of societies, past and present, habitually shuts out from our eyes

the real type of nation to which China belongs. We are accustomed to consider her uncivilized or savage, but we do not recognise the true nature of this want of civilization. We know that the Fuegians and the Kaffirs are uncivilized, and are in the habit of placing uncivilized nations together in one class and thinking that the type is throughout the same and that generally the method of treatment should be the same. There could be no greater mistake. Though they may both possess many traits linking them together as members of low types, there is a trait present in the one which is entirely absent in the other. Between such types as that of the Fuegian and the Chinese there is all the difference existing between an ignorant child and an old idiot. As we should meet out to the former a far different treatment from that which we should adopt towards the latter, so also much stronger measures are necessary in the case of a great nation grown old and rigid than in the case of a small people still young and pliable. The difference indeed is greater than appears at first sight; for while a young uncivilized tribe or nation may with truth be compared to an uncultured child, we find in old rigid nations not that they have lost the wisdom they once had, as is often the case in senility in man, but that they have grown old without acquiring wisdom. Whilst the national body is that of an adult, the national mind is that of a child. And the mistake of supposing the two types to be identical has led to the more serious mistake of supposing that the remedies in both cases should be identical. Let us glance at the solutions of the question which have been suggested.

Having had five thousand years in which to become civilized, and having acquired in that immense period but an infinitesimal portion of civilization as compared with that acquired by other nations in one-fifth of the time, the Chinese people may rightly be regarded as incapable of self-advancement. Even if any possible conditions admitted of their being left to themselves, we cannot by any effort of imagination conceive the nature of the people, after being unchanged for so long, suddenly taking to itself a new character and bursting forth into new life. Not only have we no warrant for believing that it could do this, but there are very strong reasons, depending on biological and psychological laws too long to state clearly in a small space, for believing that it could not do it. No solution of the question, then, is to be looked for from within. And if the solution cannot come from within it must, if it is to be brought about at all, come from without. There are only three conceivable ways in which it can so come:—by forces operating from a position of inferiority, of equality, or of superiority. Let us examine each of these on their merits.

Did civilization consist in material advance only, or in intellectual advance only, or in moral advance only, it might be possible for an enlightened people to make an old rigid people civilized. If living in well-built houses, using railways, and being possessed of ships of the most recent type were all that is necessary to civilization, it would be possible to make the Chinese civilized without much difficulty. But civilization consists in none of these three elements alone: it consists in them all combined. So long as we are lacking in any one of them we cannot be truly civilized. It is obvious, therefore, that any system which advances only the material civilization of the Chinese, even if completely successful, leaves them still two-thirds uncivilized. You may dress up a Kaffir in a neat new coat and a silk hat, but if you assert that you have by this action transformed him into an intellectual and moral man you will only be laughed at. Take away the outward show and he is seen to be a Kaffir still. His belief that the dead revisit the earth in the form of serpents is the same as before. His thirst for blood has not been quenched. You have not changed his mind. Your attempt to pass him off as a civilized human being deceives only those who do not look below the surface of things, and the farce can have but short duration. So, too, you may supply a nation with new ships and new rifles, you may build her forts and arsenals, you may collect her taxes for her, without making her one jot more intellectual or moral. Were proof of this assertion needed it is ready to hand in the bombs filled with lime, the rifles supplied with the wrong cartridges, the non-existence of half the soldiers for whom pay had been drawn

by H.M. Consul and no doubt this request, backed up as it was in person by the U.S. Consul, had the effect of placing the launch at our disposal. The insinuation therefore that he did not ask for a steam launch to meet the wounded is untrue. The Consul wrote to the Viceroy appointing Monday, not Wednesday, to see his Excellency. I have no doubt H.M. Consul, when he returns, will be able to answer for himself, but in the interests of justice and fairplay I send you this during his absence.

Another correspondent, referring to the above, writes to our contemporary as follows:—

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for many years, the cowardly shifting of responsibility coupled with the hundred and one unclean results of a vanity-bred opportunism, and the absence of the most important factor of all, moral courage, when the test came in the war which has just ended so ingloriously for China, in spite of the absurd boasts and prophecies as to the impossibility of defeat made by her misguided admirers before the heat of battle cracked off the veneer civilization and exposed the rottenness within. To our minds there is something incongruous and ridiculous in the very idea of men in petticoats with fans and peacock-feathered hats directing a modern battle-ship and supervising the letting off of machine guns. If it be said that by seeing these things done the Chinese will in time learn to do them for themselves, the reply is, first, that seeing things done by others is not the same as doing them one's self, and, second, that were the nature to be instructed young and pliable, which it is not, the thing might be possible. You may look at a man playing a violin for fifty years, but when you take up the instrument yourself you will find that your unrelaxed attention has done nothing towards making you a musical genius. Let an old, feeble, stiff-limbed idiot watch the game of tennis as long as he likes and he will be no more agile or capable for his observations when he attempts to play the game himself. A Chinaman's nature does not admit of his doing anything for himself so long as others will do it for him. It is a nature moulded and fossilized by a slow hoary growth of fifty centuries, and cannot easily be changed. Without a change of nature there must be reversion to the previous state as soon as the former conditions are restored. Mere acquisition of the form of a thing without its substance is of little use in these days when sham and make-belief are met with ever-increasing contempt. Now it is not difficult to see that to attempt the solution of the Chinese question from this standpoint, granted even that the desired results are possible, implies the assumption of a position of inferiority, of an undertaking to do the work for money received from the Chinese themselves. There is no precedent or warrant or possibility of any large number of the people of one nation devoting their time and money for nothing to the object of benefitting the people of another nation not subordinate to them. In the absence of the power given by control such action might, indeed, be suicidal. If the operations cover a large portion of the social life there is suspicion or resentment, and eventually a reaction; if they cover only a small portion they are ineffectual. Therefore the position from this point of view must be one of subordination, the workers being dependent for food and clothing on money collected from the Chinese people by Chinese officials; as, in fact, we see that they are.

To those who are not content with looking at the surface of things, the anomalousness and absurdity of such a position will at once be apparent. Let us look first at the Chinese as he is. What a small distance from the animal he has succeeded in getting during all these centuries is shown not only in his everyday life and habits but in his physical structure itself. To begin with his head, we are told that the Chinese skull shows both a "particular deviation in the formation of the temporal bone" and a "noticeable narrowness of the temporal region;" "two phenomena which are generally observed in the skulls of inferior races." His square heavy features, down-drawn eyelid, oblique eye, and flattened profile are not traits found in the most civilized races. His coarse black hair, so eloquent an indication of origin in the half-caste, is of the kind common to the Bushmen, Hottentots, Australians, Tasmanians, and New Guinea people, but not to the civilized white man. His bodily framework, admitting of his assuming the position of rest most usual with the monkey, is different from that of the civilized white races, who cannot assume this position with ease or at all and who show no tendency to assume it in daily life, as the Chinese do. His nervous system, not nearly so evolved as that of the European or American, and of "coarser make," refuses to respond to all the delicate tremors of a complex environment, and enables him to regard the most revolting scenes with complete unconcern. And his skin, dry, hard, and yellow, is almost as far removed in degree from the soft white skin of civilized humanity as that of the Negritto head-hunters. Accompanying this physical inferiority we find an equally pronounced

intellectual inferiority. Since the life has been five times longer than the English life (speaking, of course, of the duration of life as societies), we might rightly expect the state of knowledge to be a very long way ahead of that existing in England. We find, on the contrary, that no steps have been taken even to acquire the knowledge placed ready to hand by the researches of Western scholars. Instead of delicate calculations telling us the rate of approach or recession of a star that shows no parallax, we find ignorance even of the shape of the earth or the movements of the planets round the sun. So far from having discovered a method of solidifying air, there is no suspicion that the atmosphere is compound. Seeing that they have lived for fifty centuries without finding out much more than the names of the tribes and peoples inhabiting the globe, it would be in vain to look for any science which has for its subject-matter the comparison of the varied phenomena presented by societies. The application of the sciences to the advance and comfort of everyday life cannot take place in the absence of a knowledge of the sciences themselves. We read that "if their astronomical notions are vague, their geographical knowledge is ridiculous." "In the various branches of mensuration and formulæ used to describe the dimensions and weights of bodies, they have reached only a practical mediocrity." Quotations such as this might be multiplied almost without end, but it is superfluous to trace out in detail a fact that is not only obvious but obtrusively and unpleasantly thrust upon our attention day after day. Nor are our hopes less rudely disappointed on examining the state of the moral civilization. The prevalent disregard of accuracy in speech, the wish to deceive in deed or word, as long as this can be done with advantage and impunity, the avarice and speculation which impregnate root and branch of the official system, the frequency of brawls and fights, murders and massacres, which suggests that for such savage acts savage methods of retribution would be the most appropriate, and many other similar traits, will at once occur to the mind as examples.

Looked at from the sociological standpoint, then, the Chinese must still be regarded as in a savage state. We will not dwell on the reprobation which might justly be heaped on a people who have wrought so little in so long a time; we will not take more than passing note of the ridiculousness of the claim—nay, boast—of civilization in face of the proofs of savagery so constantly manifesting themselves, nor of the assumption of superiority which almost invariably accompanies ignorance; but we will most emphatically call attention to the anomaly of the civilized white man accepting the money and placing himself under the commands of a people of so low a type. It has always struck us as strange that anyone should put himself under the orders of a savage and then plume himself on his "position." If we think of what that position means, how the very bread he eats and the clothes he wears are provided out of the taxes taken from the Chinese people by their grasping officials, if we think of how low in the scale of humanity the Chinese really are, of their daily habits and unclean ways, we must feel convinced that no European who respects himself and who has taken the trouble to think out the true nature of the relationship into which he is entering, would for a moment tolerate the idea of thus selling the birthright bequeathed to him in trust by the united results of the efforts of all his forefathers. It is a subversion of the very law of progress itself. Nor does this concern one European nation only: it concerns them nearly all. If we try to realize the mental condition of a Dutchman who is responsible to a German, who is responsible to a Frenchman, who is responsible to an Englishman, who is responsible to a Chinese, we shall get some slight idea of the anomalous nature of the present system. In view of the fact that Peace Universal and Perpetual has not yet asserted her sway, it is generally considered out of place for a subject of one European nation to place himself under the direction of the officials of another European nation. How much more out of place therefore must it be considered for subjects of many European nations to subordinate themselves to the officials of an uncivilized Asiatic nation of a low order of development.

It is important to emphasize this point because we habitually ignore the fact that a solution of the Chinese question (not the regeneration of

China, which is but one side of the question and in itself might be a most dangerous thing for civilization) is not being and never can be brought about by any method so unnatural and unattractive. Seeing that the workers in this case subordinate themselves to the Chinese, and must always bear a small proportion to the numbers of the Chinese themselves, the conditions here are much the same as in the case of self-advancement, which we know well is impossible. We have seen not only that material advance is of itself insufficient, but that it cannot take place under present circumstances. Moreover, the rate at which the results are attained, when attained at all, is much too slow to be of any real value. We must not forget that mere movement is in itself quite useless as long as the rate of movement is not equal to or greater than that of other nations. What advantage, for example, would the Chinese gain from having attained perfection in naval warfare by the time that Englishmen were in a position to blow them to pieces with melanite guns fired from ships floating in the air? And finally, study of national character supplies a proof which would be sufficient in the absence of all others, showing as it does that an old rigid nature can be changed but very slowly, at a rate altogether insufficient for modern requirements. As well might the leopard change his spots as the Chinese the nature of a mind moulded to its present condition by the forces of many centuries. The secret of the whole position is the one word *character*. Try to change an old man's character. Try to make him physically active, mentally acute, and moral where he was immoral before. You will find the task a very difficult one. In a nation composed not of young children with growing minds but of stiff old men with shrivelled brains, the task will be one infinitely more difficult. Try to make an honest man out of a thief descended from a whole generation of thieves, and you will get some idea of the obstacles to be overcome in dealing with ordinary character. Try to make an honest man out of an old thief forming one of a whole nation of hundreds of millions of thieves whose ancestors have been thieves for thousands of years, and it will be possible to dimly realize both the immensity of the task and that methods far different from those now employed will have to be adopted for its accomplishment. The character of a nation is the character of its component units. In the case of the individual we do not waste time in attempting the impossible task of kneading the old stiff limbs into supple members nor of imbuing the cold brain with new intellect. So also it would be wise not to waste valuable time in attempting the impossible task of transforming a stiff rigid nation five thousand year old into one young and active. In the case of the individual disintegration follows in the natural course of events. It must follow also in the case of the nation.

Shall we not, then, take refuge in the apparently more satisfactory solution of the difficulty presented by the attitude taken up by the missionary and his kind? Here, at any rate, we have a factor working out, or trying to work out, the moral regeneration of the people, not from a subordinate standpoint or one of dependence upon the Chinese, but from one of equality—of men dealing with men as equals. Surely we have here a method against which nothing can be said. Surely it must be acknowledged that in missionary work is to be found the true solution of this difficult problem. We wish we could say yes. Unfortunately, however, the facts do not admit of this conclusion, and the experiment turns out on examination to be quite as unlikely to succeed and as useless if successful as the one just considered. The same elements, indeed, enter into the matter in both cases. There is, in the first place, the same nature to be dealt with. Granted that the converts made by missionaries are genuine (which may well be doubted in many instances), granted, too, that constant reiteration of Christian precepts produces Christian conduct (which is still more doubtful, as proved every day), the number of converts is far too small to keep pace with the increase in population, to say nothing of the vast numbers who remain unregenerate. To borrow an illustration from finance, you may appropriate all the interest and yet leave the whole of the capital untouched. But we are told, the missionaries are "the educators of the people in science, duty, and faith."* On hearing this we

* *North-China Herald*, June 17th, 1895.

are tempted to ask in which science the missionaries are educating the people. Surely not in all the sciences, and if not in all who has decided which one is the most appropriate for any particular district? It will hardly be maintained that it would be advisable to teach all the inhabitants of one village astronomy because the evangelist assigned to that place happened to have a knowledge of that science. Moreover, the questions naturally arise, what preparation have the missionaries had to place them in the position of being able to educate the people in one or more sciences; what reason is there for believing that missionaries are so far above the average of men that they are able to perform effectually a double task beyond the power of most of their fellow creatures; and what course of action is adopted in answer to enquiries from their Chinese students when cases arise in which the facts taught under the head of science are at variance with and opposed to the facts taught under the head of duty or faith? It is quite new to us that missionaries were scientific lecturers in disguise and had silently taken up this paradoxical position. If what we are told is true, then the position itself is its own sufficient answer.

There is also in this case the restriction put on the work by those in authority, almost without exception antagonistic to it. And there is, too, the element of speed to be taken into account. Believing as we do that European nations are progressing morally as well as physically and intellectually, it can be considered no very grand achievement for the Chinese to have risen by our aid to the level of Christian morality by the time that all the rest of the world has reached a still higher level. We have no wish to disparage the good that Christianity is doing and has done (though we believe that nations would get on much better if they left each other's religion alone); but if we have risen to Christianity from a morality which admitted of murdering your neighbour and abducting his wife, and considered it rather a fine thing to do, why not from Christianity to something still higher? We do not deny that as we have progressed from the foot messenger to the telephone so we shall certainly in time rise from the telephone to something as far beyond. What warrant have we for believing that in the moral world alone things must come to a standstill? If we are honest we must confess that we have no warrant. Should it be maintained that the code is perfect though we have not yet succeeded in acting up to it, we reply that it would seem to be our first duty to see to our own salvation before beginning to apply the method to others and urging them to do what we cannot do ourselves. There is besides nothing to justify, but much to discredit, the belief that the Chinese can reach the level we have now attained any quicker than we have done—which is not good enough under the conditions presented in the problem. The position is untenable. We must progress from higher things to higher, physically, intellectually, and morally, or else be trampled under foot by those who do; and it is extremely unlikely that in this imperfect world we should have already attained perfection in that most difficult of all departments—the moral world.

Did no other reasons exist, these would be enough of themselves to show that neither in this proposition any more than in the one first dealt with is the true solution of the matter to be found. If in the navigation of a ship the captain is constantly hampered by others of higher authority and ignorant of navigation, and his suggestions opposed or ignored; if he is allowed only to take charge of one portion of the conduct of the ship and that under the orders of his ignorant superiors, each anxious for his own and caring nothing for the general good, whilst the rest is managed independently and on radically different lines, it is very probable that the ship will shortly become a total wreck. Only by placing the whole vessel in competent hands with full power to work it to the best ends, can any satisfactory progress be made.

If in the straight and narrow road leading to Peace and Liberty there lies an immense boulder, incapable of moving itself and too large to be rolled out of the way, what method shall be adopted for its removal? Shall we speak to it in pleasing words? Will angry threats which remain ever only threats avail aught? Shall we sit down underneath it and draw from it what

sustenance we may whilst making it outwardly beautiful by sticking on to it little ornamental novelties here and there? Shall we hold up to it the bright lamp of our best knowledge and trust that the dumb cold stone will be permeated by its rays? Shall we rest content with chipping off small bits now and again in retaliation for the crushing of our feet caused by its occasional slow oscillations, which chippings are of so delicate a nature as to affect in no way whatever the surrounding portions of the mass, much less its centre and remote sides? Or shall we with superior force once for all shatter the mass into fragments, freeing the road for ever from so great an obstruction, and use the portions to the best advantage of all who travel on it? If we comprehend aright the true nature of "social aggregates of the first order," of which China is one, we shall see that the last is the only real and permanent solution of the question here discussed. Were China young and uncivilized, the case might be different; but we constantly forget that she is old and uncivilized, and that alters the case completely. Being too stiff to move of itself, too hard to be rapidly mollified, too massive to "have the decency to die out," as other smaller aggregates of similar structure have done, there is no alternative but to deal with the society in the manner here indicated.

Apart from and underlying all that has here been said with regard to our proper attitude towards this immense rigid aggregate, there is another and very significant reason why the conclusion reached must be regarded as the true solution of the problem. Startling though the statement may be, the position to be now defended is that the civilization of the Chinese is in itself not the object to be aimed at. Though unable to keep up with civilization at the rate at which it now travels, the Chinese are well able to maintain their present level. The structure of the society, in fact, makes that the easiest thing for them to do. Though it may not improve in quality it may well improve in quantity. Unless cut down the weed will spread, but any amount of spreading will only leave it a weed still. It will never become a tulip or a rose. It is much more likely to smother these growths of higher quality and scatter in their place its own inferior seed. In this simile we see the great danger of not cutting down or restricting the Chinese weed in time. If in a position to command and see that our commands are carried out we can take such measures as will secure the end desired, and free future generations from the danger of a competition with thousands of millions of men of a low type, whose vast numbers and cheap ideal of life will be more effective weapons than guns and bayonets. It may be difficult to agree on so important a matter, but it will be well to do so before it is too late. The question is one of life and death—of the supremacy of the bad and extinction of the good. Why should it not be settled now? Turn the facts this way or that way they do but point to the same truth and the same danger. To avert so vast a calamity is surely worth an effort. We have been at much pains in times gone by to make sure the survival of the best civilization; what cause have we for presuming that the hour has come to stay our hand? If we are satisfied that the Chinese race threatens the future happiness of the world, then our duty is plain. The sooner the operation is performed the less painful will it be. For China the *ling-ck'ih* process is not only the most appropriate one, but it is the only effectual one, and the only satisfactory solution of this question. Having begun this process and carried it on for some time there is no reason why we should not carry it to the end. Nearly all the limbs being now severed, it is alike our highest wisdom and our greatest mercy to delay as little as possible the final stab into the heart.

Among the reforms recommended to the Throne by the high authorities, says the *N. C. Daily News*, are the doing away with the expense of the Director-Generals of the Grand Canal and the Yellow River; the substitution of railways for the Imperial post couriers; and the complete transformation of the territorial sedentary armies into disciplined battalions after the German system. Also to qualify for the licentiate and *chujén*, degrees a knowledge of mathematics, international law, and foreign history will be essential in future literary examinations.

AN OLD VIOLIN.

By O. P. B.

Not often does an opportunity of acquiring a fine genuine Cremona present itself in Hongkong. The great demand for these grand old violins, so apparent within recent years, would lead one to expect that the few of these precious instruments now remaining would readily fetch the highest prices, and the odds would be against Hongkong residents being given the offer in the open market out here of an instrument of such rare worth. We were, however, afforded such an opportunity on Saturday.

For the last week or two a very good specimen of a Cremona—the heirloom possibly of many a generation for the last hundred and fifty years—was advertised for sale by public auction. Had such a chance been thrown in the way of any other community than that of Hongkong the greatest enthusiasm would have been aroused, not among admirers of the Cremonese school alone, but among all true lovers of the beautiful. By the disciples of the immortal Paganini the proceedings in the auction room would have been watched with the keenest interest, and the enthusiasm fired by admiration of a piece of "maple and sycamore" 150 years old, in a wonderful condition of preservation, would have been difficult to check.

As it was, the sale on Saturday last was one of the tamest affairs of the kind ever seen. Hardly half-a-dozen purchasers turned up, and the bidding for this precious gem of the art industry of violin making was confined to two gentlemen only. Starting the first bid at \$120 the competition was steadily maintained until the maximum of \$200 was reached. For the first, second, third and last time the bid was called out, and no higher being offered the hammer was knocked down to Mr. Maclehoze, buying on behalf of Captain Cruickshank. A fine specimen of a latter day Guarnierius with bow and case was given away for just \$20!

The bow, one of Hill's best make, is exceedingly elegant, and in weight and finish is just what one would consider the very model of perfection.

The case, of polished teak, lined with heavy cloth, appears to be a good copy of the European manufacture made by Chinese workmen.

As has been observed, the violin itself is in very good condition, though slight cracks may be seen in the table. The back has not suffered at all from senility, but a close examination would reveal the fact that it had been, at one time or another, entrusted to a careful and conscientious repairer. On the whole, considering the trying climate of Hongkong, by the care with which the violin has been preserved against the destructive elements—so numerous in this country—the late possessor has shown his true appreciation of the instrument's worth. By him maybe it was prized no less than the Duifoprugear (Hill's) of unknown antiquity.

A word or two about the violin itself may be of interest to musical readers. I therefore venture to briefly note its chief characteristics as they appeared to me. It is rather small in size and bears the ticket—

"Peter Guarnierius fecit.
Cremonae Anno 17"

Now, I am inclined to think it the work of the younger Peter Guarnierius, son of Joseph (not the great Joseph del Jesu), and grandson of Andreas Guarnierius, the first who made this name great. Peter flourished just about the middle of the eighteenth century, working first at the town of Cremona (1725-1740) and for the next twenty years at Venice. His work is after the model of the first Guarnierius. Whatever may be said by some connoisseurs of the inferiority of this maker's production, as compared with the greater masters, its want of perfection and a lack of beauty in its completeness, the tone of this particular instrument is full of charm to me.

Taking up the violin as it lay in its case in the auction room I played a few chords on it. The first and second strings were strong and sweet. Each note was exquisitely clear. The third and fourth strings, however, were weak and tubby, particularly the latter. On these failings alone it would not be safe for one to disparage the merits of this masterpiece, for it appeared to feel the estrangement of a new bridge, which not infrequently accounts for the incomplete harmonious rendering of the notes as a whole. It has been found that an old seasoned and well fitted bridge is

almost as essential to good tone as any one of the vital parts of a violin.

The varnish retains its lovely brilliancy. The purfing and corners are not quite what one is wont to see in a "Strad." But taken as a whole the violin is a thing of beauty and should be to its possessor a joy for ever.

Musing over the sad fate which splendid violins have met at the merciless hands of vile forgers, it is pleasant to think that in the hands of its present owner it is safe from that baseless dismemberment which certain unscrupulous modern makers are in the habit of practising to pass off part genuine violins for the real makes of their original masters.

As Haweis said of his own Cremona, it can be aptly said of this, that to some it must have been the toy of their childhood, the solace of their manhood, and of their old age never less than a happy memory. Let us his hope, too, in the hands of others it will always be a source of pleasure and delight. While the voice of its late owner is now hushed in the silence of the tomb,

its slender sound,
As from a distance beyond distance,
will yet reawaken recollections of him whose loss Hongkong was so untimely called to deplore.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT—SIR FIELDING CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

LEUNG YAU AND MA FUK v. POLICE CONSTABLE LEONARD.

Mr. J. J. Francis Q.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny), appeared for the appellants, and Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor) appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Francis said in this matter there were really two appeals; one on a question of fact, and one on a question of law. Would it suit their Lordships to hear the arguments on both points together?

The Chief Justice consented to this course.

Mr. Francis said that Leung Yau was a boatman, and Ma Fuk was a coolie, and they belonged to the Man Fuk Company, the opium farmers. In 1892 the Chief Justice expressed the strong opinion that persons who were simply employed in carrying the opium were not the persons to be prosecuted under the Ordinance, and the person who obtained the permit was liable. Since then the boat people had not been prosecuted.

The Chief Justice said in that case the defendants were perfectly innocent agents.

Mr. Francis replied that they were no more innocent than the defendants in this case; they had the opium in their possession and also the permit.

The Attorney-General said that if the opium farmer had been prosecuted he would have said, "I got the permit, and I never told these men to carry the opium after seven o'clock in the evening; they ought to have finished before that time."

The Chief Justice said each case must stand on its merits.

Mr. Francis submitted that it really did not matter in this case whether the defendants were employed by the farmer or whether they were strangers. The question was whether they were the persons who obtained the permit. Speaking of the facts, Mr. Francis said they were very simple. On 15th July P.C. Leonard was in a police pinnace at seven o'clock in the evening when he saw a second class cargo boat at the eastern end of the harbour. He went on board and found four chests of opium, which were to all external appearances precisely the same as the ordinary chests of mercantile opium imported into the colony. When the chests were opened, however, it was found that the opium was not packed in the least degree in the same way as when opium comes into the colony. The balls were not entire and one packet was packed inside the other. Therefore the first question was whether the four chests of opium were chests within the meaning of the Act. As amended slightly by Ordinance 22 of 1891 a chest meant "a

package with the opium therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the colony." In regard to the question as to who was liable, he submitted that the person who obtained the permit, and not the boatmen, should be prosecuted. If he wanted the opium removed after seven o'clock in the evening he could have had such a notification written on the conditions of the permit. If their Lordships did not grant the appeal he asked them to say that the fine of \$100 was more than the offence deserved, and he further asked them to reverse the forfeiture of the opium, which was worth \$2,500.

The Attorney-General said that if the opium farmer were prosecuted he would say he was not responsible for the action of his boatmen. In this case the opium farmer had not come forward to assume responsibility, and there was no evidence to show that he was actually the person who was removing the opium. If nobody but the opium farmer could be prosecuted the whole Ordinance would become a dead letter, as the farmer could easily arrange things with his boatmen. The Ordinance was certainly rather a difficult one, but he submitted that there could be no question about the liability of the appellants.

The Chief Justice said he wished to have the benefit of looking up other cases decided last year. He confessed that at present he was not quite clear as to the meaning of the Ordinance. Judgment would be reserved.

LI FU v. CHANG CHAN.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Magistrate.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Holmes), appeared for the appellant, and Hon. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General, (instructed by Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor) for the respondent.

Mr. Francis said this was an application for a re-hearing under the Magistrates Ordinance; and under section 110 their Lordships further had the power to reverse or affirm the Magistrate's decision or to amend the decision. Two people were convicted in the case, but there was only one appellant, who was convicted for purchasing Chang Chau for the purpose of prostitution. The contention was that the conviction was not justified by the evidence. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of the girl herself and it was of such a character that it did not amount to evidence upon which the appellant ought to have been convicted.

The Attorney-General replied, and their Lordships granted a re-hearing before the Full Court on Monday.

26th August.

LI FU, APPELLANT, v. CHUNG CHAN, RESPONDENT.

This was an appeal in which Li Fu was granted a re-hearing. The Magistrate sent him to gaol for twelve months for buying a girl named Chung Chan for the purpose of prostitution. A woman named Ng Ping was also sent to gaol for the same period for selling the girl, but she did not appeal. Both prisoners, however, were present in Court.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman), instructed by Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, appeared for the respondent, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Holmes, for the appellant.

The Attorney-General said he presumed their Lordships would, as the case was a re-hearing, hear the evidence *de novo*. He should therefore state the facts and call witnesses. The girl Chung Chan lived with a woman named Ng Ping at Chinese Kowloon and she was seventeen years of age. On the 11th July the woman took her to the house of the appellant at Hung Hom. While they were having a meal of rice the woman agreed to sell the girl to Li Fu for \$150, and she was to go to Singapore.

Mr. Francis here interrupted the Attorney-General and said he noticed that the appellant, who with the woman was a prisoner, was not present in Court. It was important that both prisoners should be present, as the case was being heard *de novo*.

The Acting Puisne Judge said he made an order for both prisoners, each of whom was sent to gaol for twelve months to be present in Court. It was explained that the prisoners were present in charge of a warder and the case proceeded.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said the man brought the girl to Hongkong in a launch, and she was then taken to a house. She ran away, however, the same day and went to Kowloon City. On the 13th the woman took her back to the man's house, but the girl again said she did not want to remain and later in the day she slipped out of the house and ran to her sister-in-law's house. The man then went to the woman and got \$15 of his money back again. She thereupon took the bull by the horns and informed the police that the sister-in-law had kidnapped the girl. The police made enquiries, found the girl at Wanchai, and after hearing her statement arrested the appellant and the woman. The appellant said the girl was not intended for a prostitute, but she was to go to Singapore to be a wife of his younger brother. Counsel added that it was perfectly clear that the man bought and the woman sold the girl and the question was whether it was for the purpose of prostitution.

The Chief Justice—The facts show conclusively that if it was not a case for dismissal it was obviously a case for committal for trial.

The Attorney-General—Of course, I had nothing to do with the prosecution in the first instance. I thought by coming here to-day and examining the witnesses I should assist the administration of justice.

The Chief Justice—If it is shown, by the evidence to be a case for committal I think the proper course would be to send it back to the Magistrate with instructions to commit. I do not see why we should perform the functions of a jury.

In answer to Mr. Francis the Chief Justice said that if there was no case at all against the prisoners they would not be sent to the Magistrate. Of course the Court had power, if the case was absolutely clear, to convict, so that it must not be thought that an order for a committal by the Magistrate would necessarily be the result.

Evidence in support of the Attorney-General's statement was called.

P.C. 174 said the man when arrested explained that the girl was intended to be a wife for his younger brother at Singapore. During his cross-examination by Mr. Francis he fenced one or two questions and the Chief Justice said to the interpreter, "I tell him to speak the truth and not what is convenient; what he thinks is convenient may turn out to be inconvenient." Witness said the statement made by the man was taken down in writing at the station.

The Chief Justice—Why did you not tell the Magistrate the man made that statement?

Witness—The Magistrate did not ask me.

The Chief Justice—Do you not understand that it is part of a policeman's duty to disclose anything within his knowledge that may be in favour of a prisoner?

Witness—Yes; I forgot to tell him.

The Chief Justice—The Magistrate would not know unless you told him.

Witness—I did not say it, because he did not ask me.

The Attorney-General—The statements of the prisoners were taken down at the time and were handed to the Magistrate by Police Sergeant Witchell, but the Magistrate did not wish to see them.

The girl then gave evidence and said it was intended that she should be a prostitute. She did not want to go to Singapore at all. Ng Ping had treated her badly. She had been told by people in the neighbourhood that she was to be a prostitute in Singapore, and she had also heard Li Fu tell Ng Ping about her to the same effect.

At the conclusion of the girl's evidence the Chief Justice said there was no case against the appellant. The appeal was allowed and the prisoner discharged.

The Attorney-General said he would take steps to direct the discharge of the other prisoner.

It is reported, says the *China Gazette*, that a wealthy native named Pan is in active negotiation with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung respecting the building of the proposed railroad between Shanghai, Hangchow, and Soochow, the cost of which is set down at four million dollars.

THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY AND DR. MARQUES.

On Sunday afternoon the Club Lusitano was the scene of a most enthusiastic demonstration in honour of a very popular and deserving member of the Portuguese community. It will be remembered that in the report of the recent Medical Commission, Dr. Marques, an officer of the Government medical staff of the colony, was referred to in terms far from complimentary to his professional reputation. The Portuguese community having resolved to manifest their sympathy for the worthy doctor, an address with close upon a thousand signatures was presented to him on Sunday afternoon amidst a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

In handing over the testimonial Dr. Gomes feelingly did justice to the recipient's merits, and pointed out that never before had the Portuguese community evinced such enthusiasm as on this occasion, although in that very hall where they stood there had taken place various manifestations in favour of victims of persecutions fomented by hatred, vengeance, and ill-will.

It was remarked in the address that the slur was cast in spite of fifteen years' distinguished service, and regardless of splendid professional diplomas conferred by one of the best medical schools in Europe. A slur so gratuitous and unjustifiable could not but arouse general indignation; and it was not without justification that the Portuguese community deemed it their duty to repel the unjust assertion regarding one of their most illustrious members as well as one of their best ornaments; the more so when bearing in mind the noble, disinterested, and invaluable services which so endeared the worthy doctor, specially among the poor. The community, therefore, conscious of all this, could not but gather around him at this conjuncture and render the homage due to his recognised merits, deploring sincerely and profoundly that he should be so meanly slurred after such a brilliant career, and proffering him the address with the assurances of their sympathy and devotion.

The reply of Dr. Marques was quite in keeping with his characteristic good nature. Without the least shadow of an allusion to his own grievance, he heartily thanked the signatories of the address and eloquently dwelt upon the duties of the medical profession from a humanitarian and philosophical standpoint, remarking that for many a medical man the motto should be, "virtue is its own reward."

The address was beautifully illuminated. In the frontispiece was engraved the coat of arms of the Pereira-Marques family, to which a scroll was artistically appended, bearing on its folds in gilt letters Dr. Marques' medical and literary diplomas,—viz., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Midwifery, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon, Member of the Hispano-Portuguese Academy, etc., etc.

Amongst those present was the venerable octogenarian, Commandador Marques, the doctor's father, who had purposely come over from Macao.

During the proceedings the Amateur Portuguese Band played several selections, notably a march specially composed for the occasion.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH AT CAPSUIMOON.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday Hon. H. E. Wodehouse resumed the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Lam Po, a boatman, who met with his death somewhat mysteriously on 1st inst. at Capsuimoon.

Lam Fuk Sau, uncle of the deceased, was recalled, and said—I was on shore and not very far from the boats on the morning of the 1st August. I did not see my nephew fall into the water. I told an untruth when I said I saw deceased fall into the water; I was only told he did. I last saw him when he left my house at ten o'clock on 1st August. Five days later I saw the body of deceased in the mortuary. I do not know how he was mutilated. I did not know he had been mutilated until I saw his body.

Inspector Hanson said—I first saw the body of the deceased at 5.30 p.m. on the 6th inst. at

the mortuary, where it was taken on the afternoon of the 5th.

Inspector Bremner said—About 1 p.m. on the 5th inst. I was at Aberdeen Police Station when deceased's body was brought into the station in a very advanced state of decomposition. It was clothed in a blue cotton jacket, a pair of trousers, and a red band was round the waist. The number 43 was on the breast of his coat.

The Magistrate—Were the features in such a condition that they could be easily recognised?

Witness—I think it would be very hard to recognise the face. The nose was partly gone, the eyes were completely gone, and the face was swollen and pulpy.

Charles Halberg, tidewater in the Chinese Customs, was recalled. He said—I was in the stern of the gig at the time of the accident. Lam Po was bow oarsman. I do not know him personally. His number was 43. Each man on duty had a number, and the man that fell overboard was 43.

John Dalton, assistant tide-surveyor in the Chinese Customs, said—I am acquainted with the system of numbering and I have no objection to stating what that system is. When a man joins the service a number is given to him; if he gets promoted the number is changed. Lam To was enlisted as a gigman about April, 1892; he had previously served as a coolie; his number was 43 and he has borne that number since. I reported his death to the Commissioner of Customs.

The Magistrate—In your report you gave the number as 43?

Witness—No, the number was scratched out, because it was not very clear.

The Magistrate—Let me have a look at the report.

Witness (handing a report to the Magistrate)—This is a supplementary report. The first report did not contain the man's number, because I thought his name was sufficient.

The Magistrate—Do you mean to tell me his number is 43?

Witness—Yes.

The Magistrate—I do not see how that can be 43; it seems clearly to be 48.

Witness—No, sir, it is intended for 43.

The Magistrate—Is that your usual way of writing a 3?

Witness—Yes, I wrote it with a "J" pen.

The Magistrate—Show me how you write a 3.

Witness then wrote the figure 3 on a slip of paper.

The Magistrate—It seems to me to be different from the other one.

Witness—It might be that I was nervous.

The Magistrate—You reported the death to the Commissioner of Customs, and gave the number as 43, and the "3" was not quite clear?

Witness—Yes; I crossed the 3 out and wrote a figure clearer above. I did that before sending the report in.

The Magistrate—What figure were you afraid the 3 you wrote would be mistaken for?

Witness—Well, it struck me as not being perfectly clear and I altered it to avoid any mistake.

The Magistrate—What did you think it would be mistaken for?

Witness—I do not know; I had no fear on the subject. I put the pen through the original figure and wrote 43 above it.

The Magistrate—You did not think it would be mistaken for any other figure; you merely wanted to make it clearer?

Witness—Yes, I wanted to make it clearer.

Continuing, witness said—I personally detailed No. 43 for duty on the morning of the 1st. There are 54 gigmen at Capsuimoon altogether, and they are told off for 24 hours' duty, twenty at a time. There are five gigs patrolling during the day and in each there are four gigmen.

The Magistrate—You understand you are not obliged to answer any questions if you think you are conveying information you would not like to convey.

Witness, proceeding, said—The first information I had of the accident was from the signalman. I saw that assistance was being rendered, so I did not go to the place. The deceased was a good workman and went on duty at 6 a.m. on the 1st. As far as I know he was well at the time. I am aware he has been mutilated. The mutilation must have been done either before the 1st or after that date. He could not have worked if it had been done on that day. Some time ago he complained of having a venereal disease and was away from duty a day and a

half. It was not unusual for the men to complain of a venereal disease.

Dr. Cantlie, re-called, said—I first saw the body on the evening of the 6th. It had been in the water three or four days. I believe the mutilation had been done before death. My reasons for thinking so are that it was a clean cut by which the penis had been removed and there were no signs of healing. It is impossible for me to say for certain whether the mutilation was done immediately before or after death.

The Magistrate—But you said the cause of death was the injuries received; therefore they must have been done before death.

Witness—Yes, but there were other injuries.

The Magistrate—But surely the injury on the leg would not have caused death?

Witness—A large wound like that would cause a tremendous shock. May I add a further remark?

The Magistrate—Yes.

Witness—This body was not found until four or five days after the affair; consequently it is absolutely impossible that the wound could have been inflicted after death, so far as I am able to judge by the evidence. Anatomically speaking—

The Magistrate—All my questions are put from a medical point of view.

Witness—That is why I asked permission to say something further.

The Magistrate—I merely ask for your evidence as a medical expert.

Witness—Then as a medical expert I cannot say when the injury was inflicted.

The Magistrate—You wish to modify the evidence you gave the other day?

Witness—No.

The Magistrate—You said that the penis had been recently removed, and you gave as a reason the colour of the tissues; and you said the removal must have been done during life. Surely that requires modification?

Witness—That was only an opinion.

The Magistrate—All you say is an opinion founded on the facts coming under your observation; it is medical opinion. If after thinking over it you believe you have made a mistake I will record it.

Witness—I should merely like to modify my evidence in this way—that it was a recent wound.

The Magistrate—Are you able to say now that it was a recent wound?

Witness—Yes, I am still of opinion that the mutilation was recent.

The Magistrate—What do you mean by "recent"?

Witness—Within 24 hours of death. I cannot tell whether it was 24 hours before or after death.

The Magistrate—You said shock and hemorrhage were the cause of death. You concluded that would be the natural result from the mutilation, or did you see any signs of shock and hemorrhage?

Witness—There was an absence of blood in the body, and I saw signs of shock and hemorrhage. The organs were healthy and there was no other reason beyond the one I have given for his death. There was practically no water in the chest or lungs; in the case of drowning the lungs would be full of water. I am quite certain that deceased's death was not caused by drowning. Mutilation is a painful operation, and would incapacitate a man from work for two or three weeks. The mutilation could have been self-inflicted, and it could have been done by the same instrument that caused the wound on the leg. From the evidence I am of opinion that it is possible the propeller of the launch caused the wound in the leg, but it could not have caused the mutilation. The mutilation might have been done 24 hours before death; it might have been done at the time of death, or immediately after death.

The Magistrate—Was the body too far decomposed to admit of the relatives identifying it as a certainty?

Witness—Yes, absolutely.

The Magistrate—The identification was probably owing to the presence of the clothes and the number?

Witness—Yes. I should like to add that at one time I thought that the penis had been removed by the people in the mortuary, but after consideration I find that is not consistent with the condition of the flesh.

The Magistrate—That has not been suggested.

[illegible]

Witness—No, but it occurred to me at the time.

Mr. Frank Browne, Assistant Government Analyst, said—I received the clothes found on the body of the deceased last Saturday, the 17th inst. I was requested to see whether there were any traces of blood; there were none.

Dr. Marques—I assisted Dr. Cantlie at the post mortem examination. I believe the body had been in the water about a week. The deceased was about 25 years of age. In my opinion the cause of death was shock, because we found a large incised wound on the left thigh and the penis was removed. Death might have been caused by shock while the man was struggling in the water; the cause of death was not drowning. The wounds were inflicted either before or immediately after death. That is my opinion, because the wounds were both clean, and the surface was not decomposed. I saw no signs of hemorrhage.

In answer to the Magistrate the witness Dalton said his explanation of the affair was that both wounds had been caused by contact with the propeller of the launch.

The inquiry was adjourned until next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1894.

The Postmaster-General, Hon. A. K. Travers, in his report for 1894 says:—

The approximate statistics of correspondence received and despatched during the year are given in table A. These figures are arrived at by taking statistics during a period of 28 days and multiplying the results by 13; no very exact conclusions can therefore be deduced from them. But in so far as they may be relied upon they point to a considerable increase in International Postal business as compared with 1893, while the local business appears to have suffered a slight decrease. The heads of international business under which the largest increases appear are—

Ordinary letters despatched	36 per cent.
Post Cards	55 per cent.
Newspapers, &c.	31 per cent.
Patterns	15 per cent.
Registered Articles	18 per cent.

It should be mentioned, however, that two-thirds or more of this apparently large increase is attributable to the fact that the statistical period in 1894 included the date of despatch of the New Year's mail for Europe, which is always about 50 per cent. heavier than an average homeward mail. The despatch of the Christmas homeward mail is always included in the statistical period (the first 28 days in November), so that the estimate of the yearly amount of correspondence despatched is always somewhat too high, although the fact does not greatly affect the comparison from year to year.

A very fair index to the variations in the amount of correspondence despatched is furnished by the value of the stamps sold from month to month. Table H shows these values (for Hongkong only) for 1893 and 1894. The comparison of the amount sold during the first seven months of 1894 with the amount for the corresponding months of 1893 shows an increase of a little over 6 per cent., which is perhaps a fair estimate of the annual rate of increase of the business of the office.

There is a decrease of 50 per cent. in patterns received and a small decrease in newspapers received, the other heads of correspondence received showing slight increase.

The local correspondence despatched shows a slight decrease in the number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and registered articles. In the local correspondence received there is a decrease of 18 per cent. in newspapers and registered articles, and a small decrease in ordinary correspondence.

A revised tariff for parcels post came into force on the 1st October, the most important alteration being the raising of the postage on parcels to the United Kingdom from 25 cents per first lb. and 20 cents for each succeeding lb. to 40 cents and 25 cents respectively. In spite of this measure, which was rendered necessary by the fall in exchange, the popularity of the parcels post appears to be steadily increasing.

Table D shows the number of parcels posted in Hongkong despatched to Europe by the English mail, with the amount of postage and

the insurance fees collected. A reference to this table shows that 3,038 parcels (an average of 152 per mail) were despatched previous to the 1st October, while the mails of the 10th and 25th October and 8th and 20th December carried an average of 203 parcels each. The Christmas and New Year's mails are always exceptionally heavy and are, therefore, not taken into account in this comparison.

The new regulations for insured parcels also took effect from the 1st October. It is now compulsory to insure gold and silver articles for at least part their value.

A parcels post service between Victoria and the Peak was inaugurated on the same day, but the public showed no disposition to make use of it, only two parcels being posted in as many months. It was therefore discontinued from the 1st December.

The insurance of parcels to India was discontinued in January. I am, however, again in correspondence with the Postmaster-General of Bengal on the subject, and hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be shortly completed.

Table G shows the revenue and expenditure of the department during 1893 and 1894. There is an increase under all heads of revenue except fees for private boxes in which there is a trifling decrease. The most important increase is one of nearly 10 per cent. in the value of stamps sold, which is attributable partly to the increased postal tariff, which came into force on the 1st August, and partly to a general increase in correspondence despatched. The largest relative increase is under the head of profit on exchange on money order transactions. This is, however, deceptive. The amount shown for 1894 is the sum paid into the Treasury in that year and represents approximately the profit on the transactions of 1892 and 1893. The profit on the 1892 transactions was not paid into the Treasury in 1893, because it was feared that the heavy loss caused by the closing of the Indian mints, referred to in paragraph 12 of the Acting Postmaster-General's report for 1893, would swamp both that and the profit on the 1893 transactions with other countries, and possibly render necessary a vote to meet the deficiency. Fortunately, this fear was not realized, and but for the loss referred to, amounting to \$4,092.00, the business of 1893 would have shown a profit of \$7,922.74 as against \$2,374.41 for 1892, the large increase being due principally to increased transactions with Australia consequent on the failure of several Australian banks.

The increases under the various heads of expenditure are for the most part attributable to the fall in exchange.

On the 1st August the postage to the United Kingdom was raised from 7 cents to 10 cents per half oz. for letters, with corresponding increases for other descriptions of correspondence. The effect of this change has been to increase by some 10 per cent. the average value of the monthly sale of stamps, allowance being made for the usual extra large sale in November.

The value of stamps sold at Shanghai jumped suddenly from \$1,976 in July to \$2,753 in August and maintained, from August to December inclusive, an average of \$2,938 a month as against \$1,681 for the preceding seven months. An increase of more than 70 per cent. This large increase was caused almost entirely by the closing of the Japanese Post Office at Shanghai, by which a great deal of extra work fell to the lot of the British Office. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and one effect of the China-Japan war was to put some \$1,200 a month into the pockets of the Hongkong ratepayers.

I regret to state that during the year it was found that more than 40 registered letters, originating for the most part from the Straits Settlements, had been during the previous year lost or misappropriated in transit through this office. No prosecution was instituted, and the greater part of the indemnities claimed by the senders was paid by the father of the clerk to whom the losses were traced, and who was permitted to resign from the service. I am pleased to add that I have complete confidence in the staff at present under my control in this office, who have one and all performed their duties conscientiously and satisfactorily.

I returned from leave of absence on the 3rd October, and the Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Northcote, left for England the same day, Mr. Badley being appointed to act as Assistant Postmaster-General during his absence.

The electric light was introduced into the office in October and has proved a very great boon.

On the 22nd October a robbery was perpetrated from the Canton Postal Agency. The thief was subsequently caught and the property abstracted (which was of small value) recovered.

The postal agent at Ningpo died on the 31st October. An examination of his accounts, which in spite of repeated letters from this office were at the time two months in arrear, disclosed a deficiency of \$940.05, of which \$161.50 was subsequently recovered from his estate.

THE REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The following is the introductory portion of Dr. Lowson's report for last year:—

I have the honour to forward the annual report on the work done in the Government Civil Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Epidemic Hospitals during the year 1894.

1.—Before speaking on these institutions in detail a few remarks are called for on some matters of general interest to the Medical Department. At the present moment there is no necessity to dwell particularly on the fact that 1894 has been the most important year that the Medical Department has gone through, and to my mind it will be some considerable time, if ever, before we are called on to face such difficulties again. Some of these difficulties I have mentioned in my report on the epidemic of bubonic plague already published. Others, although interesting and peculiar from a personal point of view, do not come within the scope of this report. I would suggest, however, that the Government consider whether the following officers should receive at least a bonus for work done during that trying time:—

Steward—Mr. R. Chapman.

Wardmaster—Mr. L. E. Brett.

Apothecaries' Assistants—Mr. U I Kai and

Mr. Chan Kam-tann.

Clerks—Mr. Leung Fu-chu and Mr. Leung Ping-fai.

Wardmaster, Lunatic Asylum—Mr. D. G. Cumming.

2.—I have already mentioned the steward's work in my plague report. The other servants mentioned above all had excessively long hours of work—work which in the early days of the epidemic was about as filthy and disgusting as could well be imagined and more revolting than most civilized people can have any idea of. The clean and well conducted hospitals which visitors saw during the latter days of June gave the ordinary medical globe-trotter the idea that plague work in Hongkong was rather interesting and almost luxurious. What that work was in the middle of May is only known to a select few who, I dare say, don't want to have any more experience of it. Honour and duty entered largely into the matter with superior officers, but to some of those who have little or no promotion to look forward to I consider that money remuneration is necessary. If this is not given in such cases much ill-feeling is engendered, as our outside helpers were paid very large salaries for less than half the work done (generally not so well) by our subordinates, who in most cases got no extra remuneration. Many a time we could only get work done by "flogging the tired horse," with the inevitable result that the tired horse became permanently injured.

3.—After the plague had been satisfactorily got rid of a Medical Commission was appointed to consider certain matters in this department. Their report has not yet been made public, but I must say that some of the questions submitted for their decision were questions which are generally left to the executive officers alone. Delay in many things often leads to one being unable to carry out schemes which may frequently be carried to success before anything is known about them by outsiders. It is satisfactory to know that from report there is a strong probability of the Medical Department being largely increased to meet the extra demands that for the last year or two have been put upon it. One important matter which might have received attention is the present unsatisfactory state of the pension rules in the Civil Medical Service. Rules similar to those of the Army and Navy are the very least that ought to govern the question.

of pension to those who have to serve their whole time in the tropics. The radical improvements in this matter in the Army and Navy were brought about by the agitation of the British medical papers, and it is to be hoped that no such agitation should be necessary in cases where it is apparent to any one that the conditions of life in the Public Service are of a much more arduous and enervating character. To take an example: before I can claim a pension here, I will have to serve for 33 years—pleasant prospect in this salubrious island! I would also point out that Army medical officers here draw much larger salaries—there is no necessity to talk about the relative amount of work; it is well known.

The subject of alcoholism and venery I pay more attention to under the heading of the Government Civil Hospital. The great monthly increase up till the 1st of September still proves that the British public is still subject to panic, and I regret to be one to have to announce this. The statistics I give show the increase, but give only a faint idea of the amount of alcoholism which pervaded the colony during the plague period. At that time many who are returned under other headings—principally "Digestive"—were alcoholic on admission, whilst, for the first time in my experience here, two deaths have to be recorded under the heading "alcoholism." There is no doubt that a great deal of the drinking was brought about by the scare caused by the appearance of the disease and that it was not a coincidence but a consequence. The increase of venereal disease during the first nine months of the year is a matter which must be carefully put on record, and it strikes me the day is not far off when Great Britain will rue the day the Contagious Diseases Act was abolished. Many more out-patients were attended than usual, because we had only room for admission of urgent venereal cases. The opium question in India was standing on a perilous footing for some time until the Commission was fortunately appointed which has had no hesitation in jumping on the absurd views of those people who pity the "poor degraded Indian." I trust that in the interests of every colony in the East the British Government will soon see the necessity of appointing a Commission to take evidence on and judge the contagious diseases question on its merits. The most noticeable fact about the alcohol plague was that during the trying summer when passing the low class "pubs" in Queen's Road the places were practically de-

whilst the efforts at house scavenging and disinfection which have been inaugurated since the plague epidemic are also bound to assist in the direction of prevention of this disease.

7.—I have already mentioned to you the desirability of having a medical inspection of ricksha and chair coolies before they receive licences. Many of those poor wretches are physically incapable of doing hard work and woe betide some of them when they get drunken Jacks as fares. I have seen many evidently suffering from cardiac and respiratory disease who at the end of a short journey are fitter for the hospital ward than for running between the shafts of a public vehicle. By granting licences only to those who are certified as physically able for their work the public would be greatly benefited and it would also be a kindness to the weaker coolies, who ought to try to procure lighter work. Medical examination need not take up much time and could quite easily be done, say, by the Medical Officer of Health.

8.—What to do with many of our sick and indigent Chinese is daily becoming a serious question. Without making Hongkong the dumping ground of the Kwangtung province, I think it quite possible to have some institution where "chronics" might have a tub or some sound food. The Chinese community might be asked to supply the funds for running the place, and some responsible Government officers should be placed in charge. The number of maimed Chinese patients who do not want to leave the Government Civil Hospital is occasionally large, and I hope that next time any of our local philanthropists are "on the job" they will establish a charity fund for use in these cases; then one can begin to speak about charity.

THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S REPORT.

The following is Mr. Crow's report for 1894:—

Government Laboratory,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a statement of the work done in the temporary laboratory of this hospital during the year 1894.

TOXICOLOGICAL.

2.—Under this head six investigations were conducted. In two of the cases a decoction of

morphine, oil of peppermint—constituents of chlorodyne—were detected.

6.—*Datura*.—An alkaloid indistinguishable from the active principle of the Chinese drug *Nau Yeung Fa* (flower of *Datura alba*, Ness) was isolated from the contents of a small packet found on the person of a young Chinaman, who was subsequently sentenced to six years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE MORPHINE ORDINANCE, 1893.

7.—In three prosecutions under this Ordinance, eight exhibits were forwarded by the Police Magistrate for examination. In two out of the three instances the exhibits were found to contain hydrochlorate of morphine.

MILK.

8.—Ten analyses of samples of milk supplied under contract to the Government Civil Hospital were made during the year. The results of the analyses were in every instance satisfactory. No samples were sent by the Sanitary Board during the period under review.

THE DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCES, 1873 AND 1892.

9.—Ten steamers with petroleum in bulk arrived from Batoum during the year and discharged the whole or part of their cargo. 112 samples of oil were forwarded to this department by the Harbour Master and were found to give off inflammable vapour at temperatures considerably above the 73° F. limit laid down in the rules and regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 7th December, 1892, under the provisions of these Ordinances.

WATER.

10.—57 analyses of water were made during the year—16 for the Director of the Public Works Department and Water Authority, two for the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and 40 for the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board appointed to carry out the special regulations introduced by Government for dealing with the epidemic of bubonic plague. The majority of these waters, all of which were from shallow wells in the city of Victoria, were distinctly polluted.

11.—Mention may here be made of the fact that as far back as 1884 attention was called to the danger incurred by the public in having recourse to shallow wells for the supply of water for dietetic purposes. In 1887 an analysis of the water of every well known to exist in this city was made at the request of the Sanitary Board. 71 per cent. of the 328 waters submitted for

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises the receipt of the following report for July from Mr. Blamey, the manager at the mines:—

August Shaft 200 ft. Level.—Fairly good progress has been made in driving on the course of Gillies' reef and I am pleased to say the quality of ore has improved, until to-day it is worth fully 8 dwts. per ton by assay. I fear the ore is refractory, however, as but little free gold can be got by washing.

We have commenced the crosscut to go out to the new shaft, and hope to see it to its destination by the end of the coming month.

Intermediate 150 ft. Level.—The various drivages and stopes here continue to furnish the bulk of the ore milled and are without change.

The new shaft has connected and the chamber or "plat" has been prepared and substantially timbered. We are now waiting for the ground below this level to drain, when sinking will be resumed to connect with the 200 ft. level. I hope to see trucks and cages at work on this shaft at no distant date, and the August Shaft almost, if not entirely, relieved of hauling. Of course you are aware that the collar of this shaft is on a level to command our stone breakers at the mill; hence the ore will be delivered direct as it comes from below and without a second hauling.

110 ft. Level.—The preparations we were making at date of my last report for beginning a crosscut to go out to intersect Gillies' Reef having been completed, a start was made in the early part of the month, but I regret to say that after driving nine feet a body of water broke on us, which completely drove us out of the place. In fact, it almost drowned us out of the mine for two days. It has now drained off considerably and I am in hopes of soon being able to resume driving. As the source of this water is evidently a small swamp near the works; I am now cutting a deep ditch where practicable, and driving a tunnel where the depth is too great for a ditch, which I hope will thoroughly drain this swamp and so prevent any water from it from finding its way into the mine. This work will cost about \$600, but if my expectations are realized it will pay for itself in a few months.

New Leader.—The drives and stopes on this leader continue to give ore of very fair quality for the mill, and have assisted greatly in the output of gold for the month, and I think it will do this for some little time longer.

Gillies' Reef, Mill Gully Tunnel.—The North Drive here has become very poor and has evidently passed through the chute of payable ore. We shall continue it to test the ground still further north.

Total drivage for the month ... 632' 6"
Ore mined 571 tons
made up as follows:—

August Shaft ... 413 tons 10 dwts.
Mill Gully 112 " 10 "
New Leader 45 "

Milling.—This was carried on during 29½ days with ten head of stamps crushing 600 tons of ore from the mine for a yield of 377 oz. 14 dwts. of smelted gold, which, together with 12 oz. 14 dwts. from the cyanide works and 3 oz. 14 dwts. bought from our tributaries, will be shipped on the 5th inst. to our Singapore agents. The old twelve head of stampers have been taken down and we are re-erecting them on most substantial foundations. New mortar boxes are being built here and worn and useless parts are being renewed from Singapore and stock. Alterations and improvements are being made wherever practicable; in fact, the whole general arrangement is being made to conform to the new ten head last put up. I hope to see this new work completed in about three weeks from date and an increased quantity of ore milled monthly in the near future.

Cyanide Works.—The clean up from this took place early in the month, with results as already advised.

General.—Every attention is given to work coming under this head. We are getting in stocks of firewood and mining timbers so as to be ready for the coming monsoon, and I am pleased to say we have now a stock of both on the mine and ready for carting such as Punjom never saw before. (Contracts for the supply of lime, charcoal, firewood, and general mining timbers have been and are being let, which will

see us through the next year, a thing we could never before carry out.)

Labour.—The supply of this, so far as Malays for surface work is concerned, is fairly plentiful, but owing to the higher rate of wages paid by a neighbouring company we have lost about 200 Chinese mining coolies during the past month. This may soon right itself, however.

Health.—This is now fairly good.
Rainfall for the month was 5½ inches.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.**SCOTLAND V. THE WORLD.**

This match was played on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and resulted, much to general astonishment, in a defeat for Scotland. On paper Scotland seemed to have very much the best of it, but such are the peculiarities of the game that public form was completely upset. At one time the greatest excitement reigned. After five couples had finished, the game stood all square, but Messrs. Ram and Hawkins brought up the score for the World with a rush, and the side finished twelve holes to the good.

The greens were in very good order, but the greatest trial to the local golfer is the long grass between the holes. It is said that "one teaspoonful of sand will spoil a shot," and we might add to that "one blade of Hongkong grass." It requires a strong man to slash his way along from hole to hole. The advantage of this is the exercise! If it were not for the courtesy of the "watchman" in the Happy Valley the going would be difficult indeed. The golfers of Hongkong are grateful to him and his small staff of two men with scythes.

The following is the score:—

SCOTLAND.		WORLD.	
Dr. J. A. Lowson	0	Capt. W. V. Eccles ...	0
Mr. G. Stewart	4	Mr. L. Sanderson	0
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	0	Mr. C. Palmer	7
Capt. A. J. Ferguson	0	Mr. E. A. Ram	0
Capt. J. M. Stewart	0	Mr. W. M. Thompson	0
Mr. J. Thurburn	0	Mr. C. Hawkins	7
Mr. W. A. Duff	2	Mr. C. H. Grace	0
Mr. F. Maitland	0	Dr. J. Bell	4
	6		18

MR. BRADY'S CONCERT.

Mr. G. G. Brady writes:—I have much pleasure in enclosing statement of receipts and expenditure at my concert held on Saturday last at the City Hall. A cheque for \$325.03 has been duly forwarded to the treasurer of the Kowloon Institute. May I ask you to publish the statement in your valuable paper at the earliest opportunity.

KOWLOON INSTITUTE BENEFIT.

17th August, 1895.	\$ c.
To hire of theatre	25.00
To hire of piano	12.00
To Rifle Brigade Band	50.00
To doorkeepers	10.00
To flowers	11.50
To late tram	5.00
To printing and advertising	41.95
To refreshments	8.80
To commission on tickets (K. & W.)	21.05
To sundries	5.06
To coolie hire, &c	8.61
To balance to Institute	325.03
	\$524.00

17th August, 1895.	\$ c.
By booking (K. & W.)	405.00
By doors	119.00
	\$524.00

The Treasurer of the Kowloon Institute begs to acknowledge with many thanks the sum of \$325.03, being the proceeds of Mr. G. G. Brady's farewell entertainment on the 17th, handed over to the above Institute.

At 5.30 a.m. on Monday morning, 19th inst., we learn from the *Nagasaki Express*, while the steamer *Quantuck* was lying at anchor at Moji she was run into by the *Shibata Maru*, late the *Moyune*. The latter vessel was going astern at the time and struck the *Quantuck* on the port side abreast of the number 2 hold. The *Shibata* is stated to be practically undamaged, but the *Quantuck* was reported to be leaking and her cargo was being discharged to lighten her. She was to be surveyed by Mr. Ellerton, Lloyds' Surveyor at Kobe, on the 20th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE BANK RATE AND DIVIDENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—As all the Banks in the East have reduced the rate of interest on fixed deposits to 4 per cent., incomes will in consequence be very much reduced. Is it not reasonable to expect in the near future quarterly dividends?

Is the following calculation correct?

\$1,000 at 5 per cent. = \$50 per annum.
\$1,000 at 4 per cent. = \$40

Loss to investor \$10 per annum
or 20 per cent.

With less to pay out, undoubtedly a larger dividend than £1 5s. 0d. will in future be made by the H. & S. B. C.—Yours faithfully,
SHAREHOLDER.

Yokohama, 14th August, 1895.

MEMORIAL TO THE KUCHENG VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I have just received a letter from Foochow stating that it is proposed to erect a memorial to the missionaries lately massacred at Whasung, near Kucheng, over their graves in the Foochow Cemetery, and also to place a Tablet to their memory in the British Episcopal Church at Foochow. The design of the memorial has received the approval of those most interested. The cost is estimated at \$1,000. Subscriptions are limited to one dollar. I shall be glad to receive this small sum from anyone desirous of subscribing, opening an account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on behalf of Hwasang Memorial Fund.

J. S. BURDON,
Bishop.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1895.

THE LING-CH'ING OF CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Matthew Arnold, the apostle of sweetness and light, and, as is the writer of the article under the above heading in your Saturday's issue, a prophet of a human development higher than the so-called Christian civilization, was wont to speak of some writers in terms such as: "With their crippled sense of justice and their boisterous rejection of refinement, they approach the subject with rudeness and want of calm." This criticism I think most readers will hold would be exactly applicable to the article I refer to. The writer gives clear evidence of ability to think and also of having within him the germs of ability to express his thoughts; but at present—perhaps it results from that impetuosity of youth which is often the best promise of future greatness—he seems to allow himself to be carried away by the exuberance of his own verbosity. I fear that many will say that his essay is not only rude but crude. To me it reads like the work of a youth who thinks himself a man.

He gives us a repulsive and very pre-Raphaelite picture of the Chinaman's physical structure and habits. The Chinaman may have characteristics in common with the Hottentot and Australian "black fellow" and he may be given to "assuming the position of rest most usual with the monkey," but I cannot admit that the fact of his hair being black is sufficient proof that he is incapable of being regenerated without being, as a nation, stabbed in the heart. Because the not yet fully civilized peasantry of the West of Ireland have mostly reddish hair, are we to say that no people with red hair are capable of self development? The tendency of the higher races is towards lighter hair, and I would even go so far as to say that amongst the mixed race of which the population of Great Britain and West Central Europe consists you may get generally some indication in the colour of the hair of the individual character. I have myself made it a matter of observation in Scotland, where intermarriage between Celt and Saxon or Scandinavian is so common, that the great majority of the children have quite light hair and the same thing will be observed in England and America in cases where one parent has dark and the other light hair, but to say that the dark haired races are incapable of self government seems to me a very hasty generalization. The hair of the Japanese is quite as black and nearly as coarse as that of the Chinese, and

they have given and are giving ample evidence that they are capable of rapidly rising in civilization without having been brought under alien rule.

As an illustration, in itself, of both the rudeness and the crudeness of the writer I may quote the following, and to prevent any misapprehension as to my mind being biased I may be allowed to say that I have never myself nor have any of my relations ever been in Chinese Government or private employ:—

We will most emphatically call attention to the anomaly of the civilized white man accepting the money and placing himself under the commands of a people of so low a type. It has always struck us as strange that anyone should put himself under the orders of a savage and then plume himself on his "position." If we think of what that position means, how the very bread he eats and the clothes he wears are provided out of the taxes taken from the Chinese people by their grasping officials, if we think of how low in the scale of humanity the Chinese really are, of their daily habits and unclean ways, we must feel convinced that no European who respects himself and who has taken the trouble to think out the true nature of the relationship into which he is entering, would for a moment tolerate the idea of thus selling the birthright bequeathed to him in trust by the united results of the efforts of all his forefathers.

I have not time to reply to this or to show how little bearing it has on his case for the dismemberment of China, but I conceive that that is unnecessary.

I might point out how our author in one place asks, "Shall we rest content with chipping off small bits now and again . . . which chippings are of so delicate a nature as to affect in no way whatever the surrounding portions of the mass, much less its centre and remote sides?" and concludes by saying "nearly all the limbs are now severed;" but such criticism might appear capricious.

It is not to be understood that I wish to argue against the dismemberment of China or of the country in part or whole being undertaken by Great Britain (and) or other European Powers, but I think that the article—able and in most parts true though it is—has failed to prove that regeneration from within is impossible. I came to China before the Taiping rebellion was finished and lived at the time in Shanghai in the district where it made its last stand, and I am convinced, as many others were, that had we not supported the rotten Peking Government, China would by this time have been an entirely different country and would decades ago have been opened throughout its length and breadth to foreign enterprise, and, although I do not contend that in itself would have materially altered the character of the people, China would probably by this time have been entirely a Christian country. By merely undertaking to leave them alone we could have made any conditions that we liked.

Let our author think of the condition of the people of Europe in the Middle Ages and ask himself if they were in many respects much better—aye, if they were not in some much worse—than the Chinese of the present day. Had there been then a nation as civilized as we are now there would doubtless have been found in it men who would have argued as the writer of the article under notice does. For fifty years and more there have been hundreds of thousands of Chinese entirely under British rule in the Straits Settlements. Is the moral character of the Chinese there any better than that of similar classes in China itself? I trow not. I know that any merchant who has had experience will tell you that in regard to commercial morality he would place the Chinese of Shanghai or Hongkong far higher than those of the Straits. Our author tells us truly that it is the character of the people that is at fault, and while he describes that character as being base in the extreme he brings forward no proof that his panacea—government from without—would effect much of a change.—Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, 26th August, 1895.

From Newchwang it is reported, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that owing to the serious famine now raging in Manchuria the Chinese authorities are distributing charity in all the districts east of North Kinchow, and even the territory still occupied by Japanese troops, no opposition being offered by the latter to the good work. The assistance given is 1,440 cash to each adult sufferer and half that amount to children under twelve years of age.

THE LOSS OF THE "SOOCHOW."

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry was held at Shanghai on the 20th inst. into the circumstances attending the loss of the British steamer *Soochow*, of London, No. 91,885, which struck one mile south of the North-east Promontory, in Shantung Province, on or about the 12th of August, 1895.

The following was the finding of the Court:— Finding and order of a Naval Court held at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, on the 20th day of August, 1895, to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the British steamship *Soochow*, of London, official No. 91,885 which occurred on the N.E. Promontory, Shantung Province, on the 12th day of August, 1895.

It appears from the evidence given before the Court that the *Soochow* was a screw steamship owned by the China Navigation Company of London. She had five compasses, one standard on the upper bridge, one steering on the upper bridge, one in the wheelhouse, and two in reserve. She was under the command of Mr. John Richard Cooke, who holds a certificate as master, and had a crew of 36 hands, together with a comprador's staff of 17. Her draught of water forward was 18ft. 3in., and 19ft. 2in. aft.

She left Chinkiang on the 9th August at 11 p.m. with a cargo of wheat and rice bound for Taku Bar. On the 12th of August at 2 a.m. the weather became foggy and the engines were put at half-speed. Thenceforward frequent soundings were taken and speed and course duly altered in accordance with the state of the weather. At 11.15 a.m. breakers were sighted, the helm was put hard-a-port, and the engines full speed astern. A minute or two afterwards she took the rocks, striking them abreast the foremast, subsequently, at 5.20 p.m., slipping off and sinking in 13 fathoms.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—

(1)—That the master appears to have navigated his vessel in a careful manner and to have taken proper precautions to enable the ship to pass at a safe distance off the land.

(2)—That the fact of the vessel going ashore is to be attributed to the influence of a strong north-westerly current, which under the circumstances one would not expect to find.

(3)—That the officers and crew appear to have conducted themselves in a proper manner.

(4)—That every attention and courtesy was shown by the Chinese residents in the neighbourhood of the spot to the shipwrecked crew where the ship struck.

(5)—That the Court desires especially to direct attention to the fact that the siren attached to the N.E. Promontory lighthouse would appear in foggy weather to be absolutely inaudible; seeing that the *Soochow* was within a two-mile radius of the lighthouse for at least twenty minutes without hearing any sound.

The expenses of the Court, fixed at £5 3s., are approved.

Dated at Shanghai, this 20th day of August, 1895.

(Signed)

J. W. JAMIESON, President of Naval Court, Acting Vice-Consul.

E. F. TABBOT, Lieut. R.N. } Members.
C. C. HENNING, Master P. & O. }
steamer *Rohilla*.

At the close of the proceedings the President addressing Captain Cooke said:—I have much pleasure, Captain Cooke, in handing back your certificate, along with those of your officers.

The Chemulpo correspondent of the *Mercury* writes:—A new Korean Post Office was inaugurated here on the 1st of the 6th moon. What will be the fate of this project? The first Post Office was started by Korea on the 18th June, 1884, and lasted 168 days only, to December 3rd—the memorable day on which the attempt was made to kill Prince Min Yung-ik and overthrow the then existing government. This attempt did in fact succeed, but only lasted a few days. This was another Japanese scheme. Kim Ok Kuin, the leader, is dead, but Pak is still alive, though he had recently to leave in double quick time to save his head. Well, we all wish the new venture better success. The stamps are four in number—of 5, 10, 25, and 50 *poon*, or, roughly, 1, 2, 5, and 10 cents.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following table shows the revenue of the Imperial Maritime Customs at the various ports for the April-June quarter, 1895, and the corresponding quarter of 1894:—

	1894.	1895.
Newchwang ... Tls.	180,103	
Chefoo	119,073	Tls. 112,504
Chungking ...	45,406	46,250
Ichang	45,459	69,830
Hankow	638,994	725,433
Kiukiang	418,471	481,979
Wuhu	243,225	94,275
Chinkiang ...	205,511	439,149
Shanghai	1,918,950	1,346,785
Ningpo	257,187	253,276
Wenchow	27,374	33,424
Foochow	397,453	440,806
Tamsui	191,959	151,152
Tainan	118,307	99,520
Amoy	188,030	154,249
Swatow	348,277	297,066
Canton	401,935	415,175
Kiungchow ...	26,221	22,725
Pakhoi	33,084	38,639
Kowloon	104,954	124,350
Lappa	113,465	82,962
Lungchow ...	976	1,167
Mengtsz	18,060	26,587
Total ...	6,045,474	5,462,303

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE AT SHANGHAI.

The era of industrial progress in Shanghai has now fairly set in. Two large cotton spinning manufactories have been fairly floated and a third will follow in due succession in the course of a few days. A fourth and fifth are well under way, and now we hear that a Parsee house, doing a large business in Shanghai and Japan, is about to follow suit. The Japanese are also in the field, and three experts in cotton manufacture, or Commissioners, as the Japanese call them, have arrived in Shanghai in the past couple of days. They are Mr. Wada and Mr. Hashi, representing the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and a third gentleman, whose name we have forgotten, representing the Tokyo Cotton Spinning Association. We believe it is the intention of the Cotton Spinning Union of Osaka to start a large mill here, in conjunction with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and probably another Japanese-managed concern of a similar nature will be soon in the field. Frequenters of the Country Club are anything but pleased at the prospect of industrial energy extending in the direction of the Bubbling Well Road, for land has been purchased and arrangements made for the establishment of a silk filature on a large scale right opposite the Club.—*China Gazette*.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE CHENG TU COMMISSION.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the American Minister to the Shanghai papers:—

"Peking, 17th August, 10.7 a.m.

"I did not consent that the British Consul should represent American interests at Chengtu. I withdrew from the proposed Commission three weeks ago. Sir Nicholas O'Connor did not telegraph Consul-General Jamieson that Acting-Consul Tratman would represent American interests at Chengtu. The announcement was a mistake.

"DENBY."

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—It will be seen on reference to the reply of Sir Nicholas O'Connor to the China Association that the announcement that Mr. Tratman would represent American interests does not form part of the British Minister's telegram. It was mentioned in a previous despatch to Mr. Jamieson, the gist of which the telegram gave Mr. Jamieson permission to make known, and at that time Mr. Jamieson had not been informed that Colonel Denby had withdrawn from the Commission.

The *Mercury's* explanation is as follows:—The above telegram . . . bears reference to the despatch handed to the China Association on the 6th inst. by Mr. George Jamieson, the British Consul-General, in which it was stated that—"I am to add that the Chengtu

Commission enquiry will be held as soon as possible. The general scope of this inquiry will be gathered from the following extract from the instructions addressed by H.M.'s Minister to Acting-Consul Tratmen who will represent British and American interests at the Inquiry." At the time Mr. Jamieson received the telegram from Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the United States Minister had already withdrawn from the proposed Commission, but as the telegram did not state that fact Mr. Jamieson was unaware of the withdrawal. He therefore, whilst endeavouring to make the telegraphic dispatch as full and explanatory as possible, inserted portions of his instructions received from Peking some days previously, setting forth the appointment of the proposed joint Commission. The British Consul-General here has since received a despatch to the effect that the United States Minister withdrew from the proposed Commission about three weeks ago, really a week later than the date of his first written instructions alluded to. Hence the error. The general belief is that the U.S. Minister withdrew on account of the representation of the feelings of American citizens in China as being opposed to such a joint Commission.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE OUTRAGES IN SZECHUEN.

THE INCRIMINATED VICEROY ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It is reported from Chengtu that the ex-Viceroy Lin Ping-chang, who is charged with originating the riots there, has been appointed by the Throne "Joint Imperial Commissioner to investigate the missionary riots." This does not seem possible, but the news comes on good authority.

Despatches from Chengtu received at Shanghai announce that Liu Ping-chang, the dismissed Viceroy of Szechuen—who, by the way, is termed "Appointed by Imperial Decree Joint Imperial Commissioner to investigate the missionary riots"—was expected to have entered Chengtu in state in the above capacity on the 21st instant. The local authorities, it was also stated, had prepared the spacious Anhui guild hall there for the great man's residence. The absurdity of the plan of appointing a man "by Imperial edict" to investigate his own share of the business must be apparent to everybody, and especially is it a wonder to Chinese, who wish for the advancement of their country, that foreigners can be so easily persuaded to consent to steps that the most ignorant populace of any town in China would at once oppose without hesitation, had they demanded an investigation and been answered in this way.

Another despatch from Chengtu reports that the so-called "investigations" have been giving a bountiful harvest to the myrmidons of the yamens, who extort right and left from all well-to-do shopkeepers and merchants and have used the present opportunity to pay back old scores against enemies. One well-known and wealthy trader of Chengtu, named Chao, was hauled up before the investigating magistrate Chung, because he failed or refused to satisfy the yamen runners, and to the question of why he had the audacity to join the rioters against the missionaries replied by asking in return if, owing to the lawless conduct of the mobs he feared for the safety of his own shops and therefore was forced to provide for their protection by engaging extra watchmen to guard his house and shop day and night, what time could he possibly have had to join the very men he was taking measures against? He was, however, thrown into prison and only released upon a bond being given by all his neighbours backing up his statements. Another wealthy proprietor named Ma who was arrested in the same way was only released upon a native Christian guaranteeing the man's respectability for law and order.

PROCLAMATION BY THE SZECHUEN TARTAR-GENERAL KUNG AND VICEROY LU.

A proclamation to make known that the foreigners who have established their chapels and hospitals in Szechuen do so in accord with an Imperial proclamation which has everywhere become a matter of record. Moreover, that the officials are bound to protect them, and not permit evil characters to avail themselves of rumour

to make disturbances, has also become everywhere a matter of record.

On this occasion the destruction of the religious places of worship was due, in the first place, to ill-feeling on the part of the stupid people, occasioned by quarrels, and because they were too ready to lend an ear to and be stirred up by evil persons. It was due, in the second place, to evil persons by talk stirring up trouble, so that, both within and without the capital, there has been widespread destruction. This, verily, is contrary to treaty and a serious offence against the laws. Already have we, the Tartar-General and Viceroy, sternly commanded the magistrates of every place to ferret out and seize those who have caused the disturbance. They must, without fail, be arrested, tried, and punished.

In our opinion, you stupid people who have been led astray by evil persons are objects of pity and may this once be pardoned your past transgressions; but, in order to put you on your guard in the future, we issue this sternly prohibitive proclamation. By it we trust that all magistrates and smaller officials, all Tartars and Chinese, even all classes of people, will thoroughly understand the matter. You must know that the establishment of chapels and hospitals by foreigners is permitted by the Emperor, and that the destruction which has occurred is tantamount to breaking the Emperor's laws, and that payment must be made for the losses which have been incurred.

Further, the Catholic and other religions are such as exhort to virtue, the same as do incense-burning Buddhists and others, with no purpose whatever to do people harm. You must by no means listen with believing ear to idle tales, thereby causing doubts to spring up. But if you do cherish doubts, you should make the matter known to your local magistrate, who will be able to inquire and discriminate clearly for you. Why do you, on your own responsibility, join yourselves to the multitude and make a disturbance? This all comes from those idle fellows who love this sort of thing exciting the multitude by rumours to the point of producing a riot. In the midst thereof bad men through desire for plunder take occasion to involve good people.

After the issue of this proclamation let every one attend to his own duties and not lightly believe rumours set afloat by evil men. We desire, in a word, that the Christians and the people, whether Chinese or foreigners, should be at peace, with perpetual regard for harmony. If anyone dare to fabricate rumours and collect crowds, thereby disturbing the places of worship, let the local magistrates use severity in arresting and punishing, thus putting an end to evil practices. Let all obey this!—N. C. Daily News.

LORD SALISBURY ON ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

The N. C. Daily News has resurrected an old speech of the Marquis of Salisbury. On March the 24th, 1871, there was a debate in the House of Lords on the Tientsin Massacre, Earl Carnarvon arguing that the Government of the day was not sufficiently active in the protection of foreigners in China. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, made the usual Foreign Office speech, deprecating a resumption of the gunboat policy, and declaring that "their lordships might count on Her Majesty's Government doing all that was in their power to obtain becoming conditions at the hands of the Chinese Government." The Marquis of Salisbury replied, and we would now assure the noble Marquis that the conclusion of his speech is as true now as it was in 1871. He said:—

"It would be eminently satisfactory if European Powers could induce the central authority in China to keep its people in order at the several ports; but in the meantime, while the ideal policy was being carried out, horrible catastrophes might recur again and again."

The Government of China had not the power, if it had the will, to prevent the feeling against the foreigners culminating in outrage; and the only way of preventing such outrage was by inspiring fear in the very place where it occurred. It was right that missionary difficulties and all disputes not involving danger to life should be settled with the Central Government; but the desire to fix responsibility upon the Chinese authorities should not hinder us from

giving by our own acts the utmost possible protection to those European inhabitants who might otherwise be horribly slaughtered before the Chinese Government had awakened to a sense of its duty."

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

According to a telegram from the Viceroy Kabayama, dated 10th inst., Major-General Kawamura, with portion of the Imperial Guard, commenced to attack the rebel stronghold of Shinchehsien (Shin chi-ku) on the south side, and Colonel Naito on the south-east on the 8th inst., Major Yamane co-operating. Simultaneously an attack was opened from the seaward by two gun boats and the Chinese were utterly routed, crushed between two fires; they broke in confusion abandoning the position, as their compatriots have done everywhere else in the North since the war began. The Japanese took possession of the town next morning and found there a large quantity of spoils of various kinds. The 4th Brigade arrived in Formosa the same day, and by this time they have been reinforced by several squadrons of the Imperial Guard cavalry.—China Gazette.

HONGKONG.

The weather during the last week was intensely hot, and one or two showers were very refreshing. There were two appeals in the Supreme Court; one was allowed and in the other—an opium case—judgment was reserved. A Cremona violin was sold by auction and fetched \$200—rather a poor amount. On Sunday Dr. Marques was presented with a testimonial by the Portuguese community.

There were 1,757 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 132 were Europeans.

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead returned to the colony on Tuesday by the C. P. steamer *Empress of India*.

The General Manager of the New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited, has received the following telegram:—"After 307 tons were crushed, the clean up gave 123 ounces of gold."

It is reported the Admiralty has decided to attach a storeship to the China Squadron, and that orders have been issued for the *Humber* to be transferred from the Mediterranean to the China station.

The *Nagasaki Express* of the 14th inst. states that the *Helene Rickmers*, which was driven ashore in the recent typhoon, is coming to Hongkong for repairs, being unable to obtain the use of the dock at Nagasaki.

Clinical Sketches for July contains a set of portraits of the officers of the British Medical Association. Amongst them is a portrait of Francis W. Clark, M.B., one of the hon. secretaries of the Public Medicine section, who has been appointed Medical Officer of Health, Hongkong.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

The Trustees, Zoroastrian Charity Fund.....	\$250
Cheong Tat Ting	25
Tsing Kam Sin T'ong	25
W. R. S.....	2

Notice is given that on the 29th inst. the central fairway of the harbour will be moved about 800 feet to the southward. Particulars will be found in our advertisement column. The reason for the alteration, we believe, is connected with the arrangements for the defence of the harbour.

On Thursday Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co. received a telegram stating that their steamer *Formosa* (Captain Davis) went ashore on Double Island, near Swatow. A few hours later, however, the boat was floated again and was uninjured. The *Formosa* left Hongkong for Swatow on Wednesday, and the accident occurred through the steering gear refusing to work.

The Colonial Surgeon encloses with his annual report one from Mr. Ladds on the working of the Vaccine Institute. Dr. Ayres says:—"As will be seen in the report of Mr. Ladds, the Superintendent, this institution has been a great success. It has not only paid its expenses, but has made over \$600 profit, and we have had calf lymph in abundance for use and distribution free of cost to the Government."

The Chinese torpedo gunboat *Fu Ting*, built at Newcastle, arrived here on Thursday morning.

A notification by the Acting Colonial Surgeon that a sporadic case of plague had occurred on the second floor of No. 3, Tsung San Lane West, was received at the office of the Sanitary Board on the 21st inst. The patient was transferred to the Kennedytown Hospital, where he died early on Sunday morning. Another case from an unknown locality was admitted on Saturday night and died the following day. A notification by the Acting Colonial Surgeon that a case of plague had occurred on the 1st Floor of No. 28, Bridges Street, was received at the Office of the Sanitary Board on Monday afternoon. The patient, a boy eight years of age, was transferred to the Kennedytown Hospital and died at 5.30 p.m. the same day.

H.M.S. *Pique* arrived here on Sunday to relieve the cruiser *Leander*. She is a twin-screw cruiser of 3,600 tons and 7,000 horse-power, and is commanded by Captain H. C. Bigge, and was commissioned at Devonport on April 3rd. On her way out she was ordered to Jeddah, where she remained two months, leaving that port on the 28th ult. The following is the list of officers on board:—Captain—Henry C. Bigge; Lieuts.—(G) John J. Graham, (N) Edmund P. F. G. Grant; Thomas L. Thrope-Douglas, Bertram S. Thesiger; Lt. R. N. R.—Charles W. U. will (act.); Staff Paymaster—Arthur E. Tison; Staff Engineer—Mathew W. Ellis; Sub-Lieut.—Edward H. Donovan; Assistant Paymaster—Sydney Benetts; Engineer—Francis E. Lamb; Gunner—Geo. Rodden.

A meeting of members of the Jockey Club interested in the procuring of subscription griffins for the next race meeting was held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 21st inst. An offer had been received to supply Australian water ponies, 13.1 to 14 hands, four to six years old, in sound health and good condition, an average lot in the matter of speed, able to do three-quarters in 128 and a mile in 154 to 155, at \$200 each, the contractor bearing all risks up to time of landing the animals in Hongkong. The offer was declined, it being decided that no change should be made this year. It was resolved that Messrs. Ashley, Gore Booth, and Tomlin be asked to kindly act as representatives of the subscribers in Shanghai and make arrangements with the Horse Bazaar that the ponies supplied be autumn griffins, time under 1m. 40s. for three quarter mile, weight 10st., and in the event of the Horse Bazaar not being able to guarantee griffins of this autumn, and that the ponies shall not have been in foreign hands, the matter be referred back to the subscribers before settling the contract.

A private in the 53rd Shropshire Light Infantry has written to us from Calcutta under the nom de plume of "One of the Whitewash Brigade" asking what has become of the medals which were promised the members of the Whitewash Brigade and other helpers for services rendered during the plague in Hongkong last year. Naturally the men are very anxious about the non-arrival of the medals, but they can rest assured that they have not been forgotten and that the members of the Plague Recognition Committee are as anxious as the soldiers are to get the medals presented as soon as possible. Maybe by this time the medals have reached Calcutta and there is a probability that those residents in Hongkong who earned them will receive them in three or four weeks' time. At any rate as long ago as the 7th February Mr. Allan Wyon, medallist, of Regent Street, London, wrote to Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, who is one of the honorary secretaries of the Committee, stating that the dies had been successfully hardened, and that he had commenced to strike forty-four 18 carat gold medals and 622 silver medals. As soon as they were finished the recipient's name would be engraved on the rim. It was impossible to say when the medals would be ready for transmission abroad. Mr. Wyon is one of the leading medallists in London; he is chief engraver of Her Majesty's seals, and it can be taken for granted that he will turn out the medals in the most artistic manner. The work is not by any means an easy one and there is always a possibility of accidents happening during the process of stamping the medals, and therefore the date of their completion could not be fixed. We may add that the cast of the medal was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year and was much admired.

H.M.S. *Leander* left on Tuesday for home. The Governor has given his assent in the name and on behalf of the Queen to the River Steamers Ordinance, the Chopping of British Dollars Ordinance, the Trade Marks Amendment Ordinance, and the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Amendment Ordinance. That we understand to be the meaning of Government Notification No. 364, but in the *Gazette* the notification itself has been omitted and only the Bills to which it refers are printed.

Steps are being taken for the formation of a branch of the Navy League in Hongkong. The objects of the League were set out in a letter from Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton recently published in our columns and may be briefly described as the keeping up of a sustained agitation as to the importance of maintaining England's naval supremacy. At a meeting of the local branch of the China Association those present gave in their names as members of the League and Mr. E. W. Mitchell was elected honorary secretary *pro tem*.

An important case will be heard before the Chief Justice on Friday. The plaintiffs are the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, and the defendants are Cheong Yau-po, Cheung Ya-king, executors, and Lam Shee, executrix of the will of Cheong Kai. The claim is for \$100,000, alleged to be due under a bond. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock will appear for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. V. Drummond and Mr. E. H. Sharp for the defence. Mr. Drummond arrived from Shanghai yesterday.

The steamer *Adelante*, from Manila, has been fitted with new compound surface condensing engines and boiler by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited. The cylinders are 15" and 29½" diameter, with 16" stroke, boiler 8' 6" diameter, 9' long, working at a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. On Monday the steamer made an official trial past Waglan Island and back, making a speed of 11½ knots, which exceeded the expectations of Mr. Jimenez, the Superintendent of the Company to which the steamer belongs, and gave him entire satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Barcelona*, the first of the five steamers which the Messrs. Pinillos Izquierdo and Co. are putting on the line between Spain and the Philippines, arrived at Manila on the 12th inst.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* learns that Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, of the I. M. Customs Service, has been transferred from Tientsin to Hankow to fill the vacancy recently made there by the death of Mr. Russell Stokes.

A Foochow correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes:—As Mr. Stewart and his wife were from distinguished families at home, I presume the British Government will press matters more than they otherwise might do. Mr. Stewart was a grand-nephew of the Duke of Wellington and Mrs. Stewart was the daughter of the accomplished medical practitioner in Dublin, Dr. Smiles.

Some thousand odd of General Nieh's disarmed Hupeh troops, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, mutinied at Tientsin on the 16th because they were defrauded of their pay, and murdered a general officer and a colonel. They were quickly surrounded, several were decapitated, and several were drowned in their stampede across the floating bridge. There was no alarm in the settlements at Tientsin.

The *Pakshan*, owned by Messrs. Bradley & Co., of London, has, the *Hyogo News* says, been sold to certain Japanese of Osaka, for whom Messrs. Sennett & Co. acted as agents. The ceremony of changing the flags took place on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., Captain Allan Jones, his chief officer, and chief engineer Arnold taking part. The steamer has been rechristened the *Sumiyoshi-maru*.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The unprecedented number of deaths through cholera and heat apoplexy this summer amongst the native population at this port has seriously alarmed the local mandarins, prayers and sacrifices being now offered by Mr. Huang, the Shanghai magistrate, at the temple of the tutelary divinity of Shanghai and at the temple of the Pest God, both in the native city. Mr. Huang had to keep a fast and undergo purification of body before he could appear at the temples to beseech the protection of the gods on behalf of his people, doing the journey from his yamen to the temples on foot as a sign of humility and earnest supplication.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 27th August.—The fortnight's settlements are 1,400 boxes at Tls. 11 to 16½ per picul, showing no quotable change. The quantity of leaf coming down from the country is extremely small, owing to the low prices ruling, a considerable amount going into native consumption. There has been a little more doing for the Continent and Australia, but the demand is only temporary, and the market is quiet all round. Scented Capers.—Settlements for the fortnight amount to 22,000 boxes at Tls. 9 to 23 per picul, making 172,000 boxes up to date, against 147,000 boxes to the same time last year. Of these settlements more than one half is credited to one buyer, and consists principally of Teas costing Tls. 13-15 per picul. Prices generally have again ruled easier, except for Common, which remains fairly steady, there being no great quantity on offer. Native holdings are estimated at 35,000 boxes, and consist largely of Medium and Fine Teas. Scented Orange Pekoes.—We hear of no business in these, except for Australian orders.

SHANGHAI, 23rd August.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular).—Black Tea.—The principal change in this market is the falling off in the demand for common Tea, and the consequent decline in the lowest quotation for whole-leaf Tea to Taels 12 a picul. In the grades above there is a disinclination to do business, whilst the Tea-men make little or no alteration in the prices they ask.

The following settlements are reported:—
Ningchow... 383 ½-chests at Tls. 18 a picul.
Keemun... 269 " " 18 to 21 "
Hohow... 1,058 " " 14½ to 18 "
Wenchow... 116 " " 17½ "
Oonam... 1,680 " " 12 to 18½ "
Oopack... 307 " " 15 to 17½ "

Total... 3,813 ½-chests.
Stock.—21,856 half-chests, against 46,196 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Tea.—Pingsuey.—Prices remain on about the same basis as at the date of our last advices, and there is no change to report in the demand. Local Packed.—There is not much passing in these descriptions, but Tea-men are not pressing their stocks. Country Teas.—As usual at this period of the season the major portion of the settlements consists of these descriptions. Discouraging telegrams from the principal consuming markets checked the demand in the early part of the interval under review, but Tea-men showed some anxiety to realise and forced business by accepting lower offers. Moyunes and Tienkais can now be bought at a decline of about 10 per cent. under opening rates, but Teas under Tls. 20 do not show the same decline. As regards quality there is no improvement in the make and colour of No. 1 Young Hysons, the defects in which we noticed in the early arrivals. The market closes with signs of a more general demand. Prices are not likely to fall much more at present, as the current rates barely cover the advances made by the Broker hongs to the Tea-men, and they will make a stand to cover their advances.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Canton and Macao	3,753,104	3,161,950
Foochow	10,612,140	13,270,117
Shanghai and Hankow	13,607,320	12,912,927
	27,972,564	29,344,994

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Amoy	5,394,500	5,785,884
Foochow	4,778,074	3,189,560
Shanghai	13,462,043	12,859,735
	23,634,617	21,835,179

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai ...	26,706,242	22,521,578

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96 lbs.	1894-95 lbs.
Yokohama	19,829,325	21,572,243
Kobe	11,388,829	10,634,292
	31,218,154	32,206,535

SHANGHAI, 22nd August.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's report).—The business in spot cargo has continued insignificant, the current demand for most descriptions being already provided for, while others are out of stock. Forward transactions, however, have continued on a liberal scale, notwithstanding the rise in home prices, but the total, though extensive, is not up to that of the previous week. The demand, at all events, does not appear to be sufficient to maintain the high prices in Manchester, quotations at the close being distinctly lower in several instances. Buying has been on much the same lines as before, the heavier classes of Shirting meeting with the greatest attention. News from Outports is satisfactory on the whole, and certainly no complaint can be

made against the manner the deliveries are proceeding. A better understanding has been arrived at with regard to shipments to Newchwang and the supply sent forward is increasing, while report has it that abundance of produce is waiting there for shipment to its markets in the South. Japan is supposed to have agreed to evacuate the country they occupied, but meanwhile something is preventing their withdrawal, and we have the anomaly of China granting drawbacks on re-exports to part of her own country and charging duty on imports of produce from thence. Auction prices show a slightly easier feeling for Cotton Goods, but Woollens are steady to firm. The Manchester market has been strong and active during the greater part of the week, but buyers are showing a disposition to hold off now and an easier feeling prevails. The markets in the States are very strong, and quotations are a long way above prices ruling in this market.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's report.)—23rd August:—Business since my last report has been very dull, and beyond a sale of 200 tons Sohiers Exp. Nailrods at 101/- c.i.f. too late for insertion last week nothing has been done of importance. Belgian Nailrods have been offered at the lowest rates on record, viz. 98/- to 100/- c.i.f., but without inducing purchases to be made, dealers continuing to hold back for lower prices and more seasonable time for buying.

WEDNESDAY, 28th August. CLOSING QUOTATIONS. EXCHANGE

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.74
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.80
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	2.21
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	54 1/2
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	197
Bank, on demand	197 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	197
Bank, on demand	197 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	4 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	1 % dis.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.06
GOLD LEAF 100 fine. per tael	47.50

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 28th August.—Rates have still further risen and market closes firm in all the chief stocks. A fair business has been put through during the week under review.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai showed some weakness in the early part of the week and shares changed hands at 179, 177, and 176 per cent. prem.; at time of writing, however, the market is firmer with sales and buyers at 177 to 178 per cent. prem. Transactions for December have been put through at 187 to 188 per cent. prem. No business in other Bank stock to report.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have ruled steady without sales at \$180. Traders have improved to \$75 after sales at \$73 and \$74, and Yangtszes have been placed at the improved rate of \$103. Straits have been enquired for at \$22 and \$22 1/2, but we have heard of no sales.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Chinas and Hongkongs have ruled steady at quotations with small sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, after ruling steady during the early part of the week at \$32 1/2 to \$33, suddenly came into favour and shares changed hands at \$33, \$33 1/2, and \$34, market closing steady at latter rate. Douglas's have improved to \$55 with sales at that and \$54 and \$54 1/2. Sellers at \$55 rule the market at time of writing. Other shipping stock has been neglected.

REFINERIES.—Sales of China Sugars are reported at \$103, but sellers rule the market

at that rate. Luzons have changed hands again at \$45.

MINING.—The market has ruled very dull and weak. Punjoms and Balmorals have been on continual offer at quotations without finding buyers. A small lot of Charbonnages have changed hands at \$110 and more could be placed at the same rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Docks, which ruled weak at the early part of the week, close firm with sales at 105 per cent. prem. and look like improving further. Lands, after sales at \$60, \$61, and \$62, close in demand at latter rate with no sellers under \$63. Watsons have found buyers at \$10 1/2; Fenwicks at \$18, \$19, and \$20; Tramways at \$85; and Green Islands at \$10 and \$10 1/2.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks.		
Hongkong & S'hai.	\$125	177 p. ct. pm., sales
China & Japan, prf.	—	nominal
Do. ordinary	21	nominal
Do. deferred	21	nominal
Natl. Bank of China	—	—
B. Shares.....	28	\$25 1/2
Foun. Shares....	21	\$26 1/2
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$3, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$103 sellers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	10 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruicks'k & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$8, sales & buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$20, sales
Green Island Cement	\$20	\$10 1/2, sales & sellers
H. Brick & Cement.	\$12.50	\$7, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$110
Hongkong Electric...	\$8	\$5 1/2, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways.	\$100	\$85, buyers
Hongkong Hotel....	\$50	\$6
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$85, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$44, sales & buyers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$140, buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	105 p. ct. pm., sales
Insurance.		
Canton	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sales & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$75, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$235
North-China	\$25	Tls. 200, buyers
Straits	\$20	\$22, buyers
Union	\$25	\$180
Yangtsze	\$60	\$103, sales
Land & Building.		
H. Land Investm't	\$50	\$62, sales
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$8
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$12, sales & buyers
West Point Buildg.	\$40	\$18 1/2, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$45, sales & buyers
Mining.		
Charbonnages.....	Fcs. 500	\$110, sales & buyers
Jebeu	\$5	\$3.50, sales
New Balmoral.....	\$3	\$3.50, sellers
Punjom	\$3 1/2	\$4.20, sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.30, buyers
Raubas	13s. 10d.	\$4.30, sellers
Steamship Coys.		
China & Manila...	\$50	\$62 1/2
China Shippers....	\$5	\$2.11, 6
Douglas S. S. Co...	\$50	\$55, sales & sellers
H., Canton, & M...	\$20	\$34, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N...	\$10	\$47 1/2, sales
W'chai Warehouse Co.	\$37 1/2	\$37 1/2, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S...	\$10	\$10.25, sales & sellers

CHATER & VERNON

SHANGHAI, 23rd August.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A few local shares were sold at 176 per cent. premium, and purchases have been made from Hongkong at 178 and 180 per cent. premium. National Bank of China, Ltd.—Shares are offering at \$26 1/2. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares are offering at Tls. 140. Indo-China S. N. shares have been placed, and are offering, at Tls. 35. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat shares were placed to Hongkong at \$32 1/2 and \$33, and locally at \$33. Docks.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have been in demand, and have been placed at Tls. 160 to Tls. 163 1/2, at which they are wanted. Marine Insurance.—China Traders' Insurance shares have been placed at \$73, \$74, and \$75. Yangtszes have been in strong demand, and shares have been sold at \$98 and \$100, at which the market closes strong, with buyers. Straits have been purchased from Hongkong at \$22.25. A few North-China shares are obtainable at Tls. 205. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs have changed hands at \$280, and Chinas at \$84 to \$85. They are wanted at \$85. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were sold at Tls. 292, and Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf shares placed at \$42 1/2. Mining.—Raubas changed hands at \$4, and are wanted at the same rate. Jebeu shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$3.50 and \$3.60. Miscellaneous.—Business was done in:—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares at Tls. 31 and Tls. 32, China Sugar Refining shares at \$104, Hall & Holtz shares at \$20, Shanghai Land Investment fully paid up shares at Tls. 60, Hongkong Land Investment shares at \$61, Major Brothers shares at Tls. 26 and Tls. 25, Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 130, Shanghai Langkat Tobacco shares at Tls. 240 to Tls. 217 1/2 cash and Tls. 250 for December, and Ewo Cotton Spinning shares at Tls. 25. Loans.—Chinese Imperial E. Loan Bonds have been placed at Tls. 275, Shanghai Land 5 1/2 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 100, and 6 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 105, plus the accrued interest in all cases. The Shanghai Municipal Council will issue a new Debenture Loan on the 1st October, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Tenders will be received up till noon of the 16th September.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 28th August.—Our freight market shows no improvement since last report.

Saigon to Hongkong: at the close there is a better demand and 10 1/2 to 11 cents would be paid.

From Bangkok to Hongkong there is no enquiry; the rate is nominally 15 cents inside and 10 cents per picul outside the bar.

For prompt loading Newchwang to Canton there is no demand; the rate is nominally 18 cents per picul; for late October 21 cents per picul is offered.

Coal freights from Japan continue dull; for Hongkong \$1.25 per ton is scarcely obtainable.

A sailer is reported settled for New York at about 17s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. The British ship *Ladakh*, 1,908 tons, proceeds to Manila to load for the United States under charter effected at home.

There are no disengaged vessels in port.

The following are the settlements:—

Wandering Jew—American ship, 1,650 tons, hence to New York, private terms.

Serrano—American barque, 613 tons, Gorontalo thence to Sourabaya, one or more trips, \$225 per month.

Tailee—German steamer, 828 tons, Iloilo and Manila to Hongkong, \$2,800 in full.

Victoria—Norwegian steamer, 988 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 18 1/2 cents per picul.

Nanchang—British steamer, 1,063 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 19 cents per picul.

Taurus—Norwegian steamer, 1,031 tons, Saigon to Kobo, 17 cents per picul.

Decima—German steamer, 1,151 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton.

Jacob Christiansen—Norwegian steamer, 1,107 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton.

China—German steamer, 1,093 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Inverlay—British steamer, 827 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Benvenue—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 9 1/2 cents per picul.

Proponis—British steamer, 1,390 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Deuteros—German steamer, 1,251 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 1/2 cents per picul.

Tryon—Norwegian steamer, 710 tons, monthly, 6 months, \$5,000 per month.

China—German steamer, 1,093 tons, monthly, 10 months, \$5,700 per month.

Amur—British steamer, 569 tons, monthly, 6 months.

Daphne—German steamer, 1,395 tons, monthly, 1 month, \$6,750 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Glenavon* (str.), *Oolong* (str.).

For HAVRE.—*Benalder* (str.), *Bengal* (str.).

For HAVRE and LONDON.—*Glenfruin* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Oxus* (str.), *Dordogne* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Oldenburg* (str.).

For LONDON and ANTWERP.—*Carmarthenshire* (str.).

For HAVRE and HAMBURG.—*Strathfillan* (str.).

Oceana (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.).

For PORTLAND.—*Mount Lebanon*.

For VICTORIA.—*Victoria* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Lyndhurst*, *City of Peking* (str.), *Belgie* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Annandale* (str.), *George S. Homer*, *P. N. Blanchard*, *Adam W. Spies*, *Sam Skolfield*.

For BALTIMORE.—*Fred. P. Litchfield*.

For AUSTRALIA.—*Guthrie* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

August—
21, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Canton.
21, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
21, Annandale, British str., from Kobe.
21, Benvenue, British str., from Moji.
21, Strathnevis, British str., from Tacoma.

21, Activ, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
 21, Nam Shun Sing, Chi. sch., from Saigon.
 21, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 21, Progress, German str., from Touron.
 22, Keong Wai, British str., from Bangkok.
 22, Ameer, British str., from Otarra.
 22, Ask, Danish str., from Swatow.
 22, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Felting, Chinese torpedo gunboat, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 22, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 22, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 22, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
 22, Paoing, British str., from Swatow.
 22, P. N. Blanchard, Amr. bk., from Sourabaya.
 23, Pyrrhus, British str., from Foochow.
 23, Glenshiel, British str., from London.
 23, Aden, British str., from Shanghai.
 23, Adam W. Spies, Amr. bk., from Shanghai.
 23, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
 23, Azamor, British str., from Singapore.
 23, Oceana, German str., from Kobe.
 23, Phra Chom Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
 23, Oopack, British str., from Foochow.
 24, Fooksang, British str., from Newchwang.
 24, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 24, Bengal, British str., from Bombay.
 24, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., from Kutchinotzu.
 24, Afridi, British str., from Liverpool.
 24, Cheang Hye Teng, British str., from S'pore.
 25, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
 25, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 25, Ingraban, German str., from Saigon.
 25, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 25, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
 25, Moldava, British str., from Halong Bay.
 25, Tigris, British str., from Foochow.
 25, Whampoa, British str., from Japan.
 25, Pique, British cruiser, from Penang.
 26, Phranang, British str., from Bangkok.
 26, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
 26, Paoing, British str., from Canton.
 26, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
 26, Niobe, German str., from Hamburg.
 26, Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.
 26, Peiyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
 27, Empr. of India, British str., from V'couver.
 27, Nagoya Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
 27, Guthrie, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Rohilla, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 27, Lothair, Italian bark, from Callao.
 27, Bonnington, British str., from Canton.
 27, Tainan, British str., from Shanghai.
 28, Canton, British str., from Canton.
 28, Oldenburg, German str., from Bremen.
 28, Martha, German str., from Barry.
 28, Sabine Rickmers, German str., from Iloilo.

August—
DEPARTURES.
 21, Amigo, German str., for Chefoo.
 21, Kwongmo, British str., for Amoy.
 21, Foyle, British str., for Port Wallut.
 21, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
 21, Caledonien, French str., for Europe.
 21, Chingping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 21, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Radnorshire, British str., for Bangkok.
 22, Produce, Norw. str., for Moji.
 22, Mike Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 22, Manila, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Argyll, British str., for Yokohama.
 22, Canton, French str., for Saigon.
 22, Chowfa, British str., for Bangkok.
 22, Hupeh, British str., for Amoy.
 22, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Victoria, Swedish str., for Amoy.
 23, Activ, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 23, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.
 23, Paoing, British str., for Canton.
 23, Framnes, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
 23, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 23, Nanchang, British str., for Swatow.
 23, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Manila.
 24, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 24, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 24, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Pyrrhus, British str., for London.
 24, Siam, British str., for Kobe.
 25, Aden, British str., for London.
 25, Ask, Danish str., for Swatow.
 25, Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.
 25, Canton, British str., for Canton.
 25, Crown of Arragon, British str., for Cape Town.
 25, Fooksang, British str., for Canton.
 25, Glenshiel, British str., for Shanghai.
 25, Keong Wai, British str., for Bangkok.

25, Marie Jabsen, German str., for Saigon.
 25, Memnon, British str., for Kudat.
 25, Oopack, British str., for London.
 26, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 26, Mascotte, British str., for Kobe.
 27, Cheang Hye Teng, British str., for Amoy.
 27, Progress, German str., for Touron.
 27, Benvenue, British str., for Saigon.
 27, China, German str., for Saigon.
 27, Moldava, British str., for Canton.
 27, Leander, British str., for Singapore.
 27, Afridi, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Arratoon Apar, British str., for Calcutta.
 27, Azamor, British str., for Kobe.
 27, Chingping, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
 27, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.
 27, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 27, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 27, Oceana, German str., for Hamburg.
 27, Paoing, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Peiyang, German str., for Canton.
 27, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 28, Strathnevis, British str., for Amoy.
 28, Phra Chom Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
 28, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.

AMOY.

ARRIVALS.

August—
 15, Nierstein, German str., from Chefoo.
 15, Feecheu, Chinese tel. str., from Foochow.
 15, Kwongmo, British str., from Wenchow.
 16, Haitan, British str., from Hongkong.
 16, Redbreast, British g-bt, from Anping.
 16, Progress, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
 17, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
 17, Cheang Hock Kian, Brit. str., from H'kong.
 18, Hailong, British str., from Hongkong.
 18, Dante, Dutch str., from Shimonoseki.
 18, Ask, Danish str., from Taiwanfoo.
 18, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., from Hongkong.
 19, Jens Meinich, Norw. str., from N'chwang.
 20, Elisabeth, German bark, from N'chwang.

August—
DEPARTURES.
 15, Empr. of Japan, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
 16, Tigris, British str., for Foochow.
 16, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Haitan, British str., for Foochow.
 17, Kwongmo, British str., for Hongkong.
 17, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Namyang, British str., for Straits.
 18, Sing Pan, Chinese g-bt, for Foochow.
 18, Feecheu, Chinese tel. str., for Foochow.
 18, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., for San Francisco.
 19, Hailong, British str., for Tamsui.
 19, Chefoo, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Ask, Danish str., for Swatow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Ask, str., from Swatow.—Mr. Hastings.
 Per Hongkong, str., from Haiphong.—Messrs. Brault, Bavier-Chauffour, and Gisland.
 Per Glenshiel, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Feltham, and 410 Chinese.
 Per Aden, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Masters Rosario (2).
 Per Haitan, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. L. Hasloop.
 Per Bengal, str., for Hongkong from London.—Lt. Col. St. Pauls. From Singapore.—Messrs. R. Braun, F. G. Talbot, and Goldberg. From Brindisi for Yokohama.—Mr. Chappell. For Shanghai.—Rev. A. H. Smith and Mr. W. Harris. From Bombay.—Mrs. L. Robinson. From Penang.—Mr. A. Stewart. For Kobe from Bombay.—Mr. M. Pavee.
 Per Afridi, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. Sutherland.
 Per Kwanglee, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Sweishuikoff, and Mrs. Teh.
 Per Phra Nang, str., from Bangkok.—Miss Cavins, Messrs. J. Black, and de Londale.
 Per Chelydra, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. Nelson.
 Per Ancona, str., from Yokohama.—Messrs. Forster, H. G. Watson, Y. Kato, Poo Kee, Gompertz, K. Ikuta, Mrs. Takahashi, Miss Morisaki.
 Per Guthrie, str., from Shanghai, &c. for Hongkong.—Miss Luella M. Masters. For Melbourne.—Miss Emilie Stevens.
 Per Rohilla, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Ellis Raphael, E. Sorokin, Out Kar Sam, Thomas Ward, and Joseph Edser.

Per Zafiro, str., from Manila.—Mr. J. M. Elliott (American Consul), Mr. E. W. Blodgett, Capt. Capranza, Rev. Fortuhuss, Miss Balbas, Mrs. Loyraya, Mrs. Garcia and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gan Chunka and family, Messrs. Lanzlep, Navarro, Santiago, Lawrance, Garcia, Stein, Smat, and Casey.

Per Empress of India, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Mrs. O'Gorman, Mrs. Dalrymple, Col. and Mrs. Preston, Miss Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Masters Lindsay (2), Mr. and Miss Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Drummond, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Capt. McCarthy, Lord Conyngham, Lieut. G. Paley, Miss McIntosh, Miss De Costa, Don Castro Palomino, Messrs. De Rozario, H. Pinkney, J. Copman, N. M. Gabbai, W. R. W. Digby, W. H. Gaskell, Kahl, and Bornemann.

DEPARTED.

Per Preussen, str., from Shanghai for Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Fleischer and family, Dr. and Mrs. N. Wenal, Mr. L. J. Dey. For Singapore.—Mr. C. Tonnessen. From Foochow for Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Richards and 2 children. From Yokohama for Southampton.—Messrs. Alex. Moffat, W. Behneke, G. E. Campbell, R. Hotter, and H. Horllihan. For Bremerhaven.—Mr. Horn. From Hyogo for Southampton.—Mr. J. Snowden, Mrs. Shephard and 3 children. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Bentic and 2 children. From Nagasaki for Genoa.—Mr. H. Hideo. From Amoy for Bremen.—Mr. W. Lührs. From Hongkong Southampton.—Messrs. H. Cox, A. U. Ewers, J. N. E. Murra, P. Duncan, and G. A. Raggi. For Genoa.—Capt. Hundewadt, Mr. E. Damere. Mr. and Mrs. F. Luchsinger and 2 children. For Bremen.—Mr. Jacob Wang.

Per Caledonien, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.—Mr. Li. For Batavia.—Mr. G. G. Brady. For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadousky, Mr. E. R. Saltoon. For Marseilles.—Messrs. F. H. Armstrong, C. Mannicus, and J. D. MacMicking, and Capt. Jones. For Saigon from Yokohama.—Mr. Paillot. From Nagasaki.—Messrs. K. Nishodani and Nishida. For Singapore from Kobe.—Mrs. Numes and son. From Nagasaki.—Mrs. Miyakaki, Messrs. Satoh, Yayata, Yamashita, Muke, and Yoda. For Colombo from Yokohama.—Messrs. Chas. Kerr, Booth, Durand, and Sheik Mohamed. For Port Said from Shanghai.—Mr. J. Ischiel and infant. From Yokohama.—Mr. E. Ellet. For Marseilles from Shanghai.—Messrs. Anbe, E. Luscombe, Le Gall, Cornillet, and Lorhen. From Yokohama.—Messrs. Ganesco and Culty.

Per Natal, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Mr. Karl Stelzl, Misses Bryne and Paine, Mr. Antonio P. de Senna. For Kobe.—Messrs. T. Taylor and J. C. Rouch. For Yokohama.—Messrs. M. J. Castamudatt, Macario Al Cantara Vidal. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Revs. Agathonique, Francis, Pernand, Noël, Camille, Amhelme, and Archangelm, Messrs. Max Imgewaldt Kobatts, Warmisley, and Wilhem. From Saigon.—Mrs. Vela, Messrs. Kerhuel, Hervé, Dessieux, Pontet, Jaffrenon, Rainbrun, Abiven, Berry, and Lecorre. For Nagasaki from Saigon.—Mrs. Ouzouky. For Kobe from Singapore.—Mrs. Okanee, Mr. Me, er. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Messrs. S. Okamura, -d. Krayar, Crombre, Malsbraitts, Linzabono, Y. Ikeda, and Terao. From Singapore.—Messrs. N. Woog, S. Schorol, M. S. Pott, and E. Bonnet. From Saigon.—Mrs. and Miss Asse.

Per Memnon, str., for Sandakan.—Mr. Frank P. Thornton.

Per Pyrrhus, str., for Singapore.—Miss Smith.

Per Siam, str., for Kobe.—Mr. D. Goh.

Per Bengal, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Mr. W. D. Graham, Lieut. C. S. Taylor, R.A., Lieut. C. N. Buzzard, R.A. From Brindisi.—Rev. A. H. Smith, Mr. W. Harris. From Bombay.—Mrs. L. Robinson. From Penang.—Mr. A. Stewart.

Per Gaelic, str., for Yokohama.—Lieut. Cyril T. M. Fuller, R.N., Lieut. F. G. Talbot, R.B., Capt. Stewart, R.B., Messrs. A. E. Morgan, C. W. May, Tarachan, and Rochan. For San Francisco.—Messrs. Richard Brand, A. T. Patterson, Chas. Dunn, Geo. Chaundler.

Per Arratoon Apar, str., for Singapore.—Mrs. Leung, Mrs. Chan, Mrs. Ho, Miss Ellwood, Mrs. Toi Mo, Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Ho To, Mrs. Chan So, and Rev. J. Gompertz.